BSA MODEL.
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A Bicycles
Latest stock received. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 104 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 4, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of Passports.

DATE 1921,	STEAMER.	TONS.
2nd July ..	KASHGAR ..	8,340
9th „ ..	KARMALA ..	8,983
16th „ ..	†DELTA ..	8,087
23rd „ ..	*NARKUNDA ..	16,115
30th „ ..	MOREA ..	10,380
6th August.	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th „ ..	†SYRIA ..	8,663
20th „ ..	*MANTUA ..	16,902
27th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,692
3rd Sept. ..	DONGOLA ..	8,066
10th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,490
17th „ ..	A STEAMER ..	
24th „ ..	*NALDERA ..	15,825

{ "DELTA" "SYRIA" } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

{ "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
6th July ..	MANELA..	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th „	DUNERA	To Colombo Strai and China

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
7th June ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „ ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd „ ..	FULTALA ..	Busra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	in August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No. 1830.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K.Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Peking Maru	K.Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Busho Maru	...	9th July	26th July
Shinyo Maru	T.Yanagi	23rd July	6th August.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Sassoon Dock, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru.	K. Takano.	6995	14th June	4th July
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th „
*Nichiyo Maru.	D. Ogawa.	3357	2nd „	8th „
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	3rd „	11th „
Calcutta Maru.	G.Matsushita	5339	23rd „	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th „	2nd „
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

* This steamer calls at Tuticorin.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interes allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods ar received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

G. B. CREIGHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Mall, Bombay.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,51,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ...	2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad, Sind	
Ahmedabad	Indore	
Ahmedabad City	Jaipur (East Khandesh)	
Akola	Jalgaon	
Alahabad	Jodhpore	
Bareilly	Karachi	
Bhiwandi	Kharagpur	
Bhusawal	Kolhapur	
Bombay (Byculla)	Lahore	
Bombay (Grandvi)	Lucknow	
Bombay (Samuurst Road)	Madras (Mount Road)	
Broach	Madura	
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Mangalore	
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Moradabad	
Calcutta (Park St.)	Muttra	
Cawnpore	Nagpur	
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Nandyangunge	
Chittagong	Nasirabad	
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Negapatam	
Cochin	Ootacamund	
Coimbatore	Patna	
Colombo	Poona	
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Delhi	Rangoon	
Guntur	Salem	
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Secunderabad	
	Serajgunj (Pay Office)	
	Shimla	
	Sholapur	
	Sukkur	
	Surat	
	Tellicherry	
	Trichinopoly	
	Trivandrum	
	Tuticorin	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Soerabaya.
Penghien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinanfu.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. E. CUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay,

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

HAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Umballa City	
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DEN RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities" and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity of your heirs at death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

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"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness!
Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

Merchant
If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,
GO TO:
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays.
ADMISSION FREE.
The Bombay Commercial Museum Building
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
34, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly elicited

MUSAJI VALLIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 3.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

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Single Copy, Two Annas.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—By European firm, an experienced CLERK for Book-keeping and and general correspondence. Send application to Box No. 5060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 678

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 5048, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 9841

WANTED—Experienced SALESMEN in Sundries, Glassware, Hosiery, Piecegoods and Hardware. Apply Box No. 5071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R690

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor staff on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARY, NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Hous Qazi, Delhi. R632

WANTED—ONE SECOND CLASS ENGINEER with certificate for sea-going steamers and two ENGINE DRIVERS, with certificate for sea going steamers for a Motor Vessel. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to motorship. Apply Box No. 5048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 661

WANTED for two years, in the first instance, the services of a recently retired DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, with good Administrative qualifications. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar. C9904

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-respected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director. C9648

WANTED.—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for an Indian State to take charge of electric power houses and instalations and telephone and motor car Departments. Salary Rs. 150 to 200 per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 673

TO EX-SERVICE MEN—BOMBAY PORT TRUST—Applications are invited for the post of INSPECTOR of Bulk Oil Installations, Magazines and Land Estate. Quarters will be provided at 10 per cent. of salary. Reply by letter only stating age, married or single, rank, service, educational qualifications and experience (land agency desirable) and salary required to THE MANAGER, Land and Bunders, Bombay Port Trust, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay. C9907

WANTED A Few Ladies and Gents for GOANESE CUTTER for a high class Tailoring Workroom in Amritsar. Experienced only need apply. Good salary for a good cutter. Apply with copies of testimonials and state age and send photo if possible, to Box No. 5061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 677

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Application must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padrauna, Gorakhpore. C9874

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June. MAUNG GYIN PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 4, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LIBRARY CLERK WANTED for 2 months Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply LIBRARIAN, ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, Town Hall, Bombay. A

WANTED—An experienced TYPO-OPERATOR Good pay to a competent man, speed not less than 6,000 ems corrected. Apply K. P. KHAREGHAT, Tata Publicity Corporation Ltd., 63, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay. A705

WANTED Experienced PERSIAN TEACHER Good salary. Apply sharp. Principal Universal High School, Charni Road, Junction. A703

WANTED.—An experienced GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE and a MATRICULATED MARATHI LADY as teachers. Apply, in person, to the AG. LADY SUPERINTENDENT, the Chanda Kempi Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaon Back Road. A

WANTED—Influential and hard-working CANVASSERS throughout India to earn Rs. 500 or more per month from the sale of our renowned inks. Apply or see between 9—10 a.m. GIRDHARLAL Sanghvi Saman Library, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4. A K 704

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA —WANTED—Engineering SUBORDINATES and DRAFTSMEN on pay commencing Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per mensem respectively. Only College trained men need apply, stating qualifications and pay required. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be enclosed with applications. (Sd.) I. H. G. STEVENS, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle. A C9.51

WANTED—For the Lady Northcot Hindu Orphanage, a SUPERINTENDENT, who can reside on the premises and devote his whole time to the Institution. One having experience in educational line or having managed similar institutions preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, enclosing testimonials, stating qualifications and experience with pay required. A C9926

WANTED—One OVERSEER on the permanent staff on Rs. 100 per month in the grade of Rs. 100—10—150 plus Rs. 20 War Allowance as long as it is admissible, plus Rs. 30 Conveyance Allowance. He must be a good leveller and capable of surveying with Theodolite. The selected candidate will be appointed on 6 months' probation. None but those experienced in levelling, survey and Theodolite work need apply to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) M. S. BHARUCHA, L.C.E., Land Manager. A C9850

AUDITOR—Qualified Chartered or Incorporated ACCOUNTANT wanted to take over charge of the Accounts Department of a large Mercantile Firm who act as Agents for many large Industrial Companies who will be responsible for the organisation and efficiency of the Agency Firm as well as of the allied Companies. He will also be required to organise an Internal Audit Department which will work under his control and supervision. Copies of testimonials, professional work and personal references should be submitted and the utmost inquiry into professional and personal references must be permitted. Terms of appointment may be ascertained from Chartered Accountants, Apply Box No. 5077, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A C 9911

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WILL any firm interested in opening a Branch office in Madras please communicate to Box No. 5069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R 688

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by energetic young Hindu, knowing Accounts and Correspondence. Three years' experience in Import Office. Please write Box No. 5078, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R700

A B.A., STUDENT specialist in English Mathematics Persian and Gujrati, solicits tuition in respectable family. Apply sharp. Box No. 5079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R701

A HINDU GRADUTE second language Persian having teaching experience desires tuitions. He knows urdu and marathi thoroughly and can translate into English and vice versa. For particulars write to Box No. 5074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R 683

A QUALIFIED DOCTOR of 12 years' standing with Civil and Military experience in large hospitals both in India and the BRITISH Isles is willing to take up an appointment either in a hospital or any other body. Apply Box No. 5068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B C 9907

A PARSEE YOUTH, capable of managing an office and experienced in exports of various goods from Japan and having resided there for a long time and who speaks Japanese fluently, seeks a responsible position either as a Working Partner Manager or sub-manager in any respectable firm either in Japan, Germany, America, Europe or elsewhere. Apply Box No. 5067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B R 685

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply PALIBHUDAS V. PATEL. C R482

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—a SPACIOUS BUNGALOW—Upper Floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar. C R702

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply to A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort. C C9690

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. B

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4 with all accessories Run 3,000 miles carefully owner driven, now working better than NEW. Apply for price and other particulars to Mr. ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, Moti Bazar, Bombay. J A R687

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—AMERICAN STEAM ENGINE for 50, gns. Sole Agents of above should apply to B. P. SAOJI, FACTORIES, Majkapur (Berar). K R660

FOR SALE—(1) BLOW-ROOM in working order. (2) DROB-BOSE, Exel Patent. Apply THE HATIM MILLS, LTD., SURAT. K

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." K C 9804

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L028

CLEARANCE SALE of unmounted STAMP Collections; All Different and of Exceptional Value: 200 Europe Rs. 4. 77 Formd Rs. 6. 35 Czecho-Slovakia Rs. 2. 50, German-Austria (Unused) Rs. 3. 120 Hungary (Unused) Rs. 21. The Lot 500 different Rs. 35. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD. L

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—(Excluding Sind) with a map by PRALHAD C. DIVANJI, M.A., LL.M., Sub-Judge Amalner a highly useful work of reference for Government officers travelling agents of business firms, excursion parties and others. Sanctioned by the D.P.I. (High Court, Suptg Engineers, Deccan Irrigation and Central Division, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Minister of Education, Baroda State, and several other departmental heads. Favarably reviewed by the "Bom. Chronicle" and the "Modern Review" Can be had of the Author at Amalner and Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Mohanlal M. Shah, Booksellers, Lehri Para, Baroda; The ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY, 5, Shanwar Peth, Poona, Price Rs. 4 Postage extra. L R 604

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy are proceeding. Apply immediately for prospectus: GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort. M R 642

MR. N. J. MODI, L.C.E., B.Sc., (Engineering London), A.M.I.C.E., &c., Consulting Engineer, 94, Medows Street, Bombay, will take articled pupils for A. M. I. C. E., A.M.I.M. & C.E., A.M.I.S.E. and M. R. San. I., University training essential. M R 615

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools. M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PAKANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector, Sangli 23rd June, 1921. M C9880

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Platt Bros.' second-hand Single Roller Gins of four and five bearings, available in big lot. Apply to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay No. 3. T R676

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 31, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. T

BEST GHEE FOR SALE. Rich, pure and excellent Kathiawar Ghee packed in hermetically Sealed tins will be sent to any address post free; 1 lb tin at Re 1/2; 2 lb tin at Rs. 2/2; 3 lb tin at Rs. 3/3; 5 lb tin at Rs. 5; ½ lb Sample tin at 0/4. All orders promptly executed. Write to the Kathiawar Dairy Coy., Rajkot Wanted agents on commission and salary. Terms liberal. R 675

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 56, Medows Street Fort

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE SHARE CERTIFICATE of 5 Shares Nos. 12059/63 of the Standard Jute Company, Limited, in the name of Sha Mohanlal Chaturdas of Bombay, has been LOST or MISLAID. Hence the public are informed not to deal with these Shares.

SHA MOHANLAL CHATURDAS,
C/o Messrs. Chhotalal Kothari & Co.,
No. 57, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. S. R. HARPANHALLY, who was in our employ has left this Company's service and any one dealing with him on this Company's account will do so at his own risk.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.
The Indian Lumber Saw Mill Co.,
ABRAHAM JOSEPH,
General Manager. R 665

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm, ISHARDASS GORAKHRAM, carrying a business in Bombay, Kalbadevi Road, Post No. 2, has closed business on account of disputes, among its partners, and its Munims, Lakhmichand Ram Dial, Nand Lal Lakhmichand, have no authority to represent this firm in any way. Any person dealing with the Munims or other servants of the firm shall do so at his own risk, parties issuing this notice shall not be in any way responsible.

ISHARDASS DHARAMCHAND,
Partners of Ishardass Gorakhram,
through
DUNI CHAND, M.A., Vakil,
Amritsar. C9855

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921. C9923

S. S. "INDO MARU"

GENERAL AVERAGE.

IN Continuation of our notification dated 21st June, 1921, the s.s. "Indo Maru" has declared General Average, and the rate of deposit has been fixed at 5 per cent. Consignees are requested to send us Average Bond, and Valuation Report duly filled in and signed together with their deposit money, before taking delivery of goods. Average Bonds and Valuation Report forms can be obtained from the undersigned.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Branch Office.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay, Ballard Road, Fort, 3rd July.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "Tatsuno Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 1st July from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests Revenue Courts, Bhopal.

Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.

(Sd.) G T. WRAETER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests
C 749

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 28th day of June, 1921, a CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 15 pershare on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 25th day of July, 1921, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above CALL is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 1st July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
1st July, 1921. C 9921

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

On account of the Parties Concerned.

5 tons of 3/8 in. Round Mild Steel Rods.
4 tons of ½ in. Round Mild Steel Rods.
2 tons of ¼ in. Round Mild Steel Rods.
2553 Steel Flats of various sizes.
257 Steel Joists of various sizes.
Offers invited and full particulars from,
SKIPPERS & CO., LTD.
16, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
T A C9888

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from the 1st of July to 6, BARROW ROAD, COLABA, Bombay. C9840

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. Abdealby Mahomedaly Rangwalla as Manager of our firm of Messrs. H. Mahomedbhoy & Co. have been dispensed with from the 1st day of July, 1921, and that our said firm will not be responsible for any business transacted by or with the said Mr. Abdealy Mahomedaly Rangwalla on our behalf on or after the 1st day of July, 1921.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1921.
H. MAHMEDBHOY & CO.,
244, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R 699

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., C.B.E., a representative of the (G) Mahim Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, the 19th July, 1921, for a Ward election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th June, 1921. C9922

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
(BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE COMMITTEE is about to fill up two vacancies for Teaching Inspectors of the Schools under its control, one chiefly for the Engineering School and the other chiefly for the Textile Schools. Pay Rs. 150 each per month with usual Travelling Allowances. Applications should reach this Office not later than the 31st July, 1921.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

R. M. CHONKAR,
Secretary,
Committee of Direction for
Technical Education, Bombay.
V. J. T. Institute,
Byculla,
Dated 1st July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PEKING MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with a portion of the cargo ex s.s. "Indo Maru" the consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition ,unless a written application is received by the undersigned within 7 days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damages are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

When reporting shortages or damages of the cargo, consignees are requested to give marks, number, description, B/L No. and Port of shipment of the same to enable us to institute enquiry, failing which no notice will be taken.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay, Ballard Road, Fort, 3rd July.

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, (and not the 27th June as in the previous notice) at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the period ended 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th June to THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1921 both days inclusive (and not from Friday the 17th as in previous notice).

By order of the Board,
Sir HUKAMCHAND & BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 11th June, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Friday the 15th July 1921 (and not on FRIDAY, the 1st as in the previous notice) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th day of June 1921 on production of Share Certificates. C 8743

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. PARMANANDAS AMICHAND that the partnership subsisting between our dient Mr. PARMANANDAS AMICHAND and Messrs. DWARKADAS CHHOTALAL and GOKALDAS KASALCHAND has been dissouved. All persons having business connection with the said partnership are hereby informed not to make any payments to any one without our clients written consent and if any payment be made contrary to the aforesaid requisition the same will be made by such person at his own risk and responsibility and our client will not be bound by or responsibile for the same.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1921.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Mr. Parmanandas Amichand. C9927

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. CURRIMBHOY and CO., LTD., and others have contracted to sell to our clients the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills, Ltd., the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, incumbrance, easement, charge, use, occupation, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the same, if any, will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Land situate in the village of Hariali, Taluka Salsette, Zillah Thana bearing the following numbers.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Acres.	Area Guntha.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
C	1	1	1	—	1	15·00 8 0 0
„	2	2	1	—	—	14·75 2 0 0
„	3/D21	3	1	—	—	12·25 2 0 0
„	334	106	1	—	2	32·75 23 0 0
„	336/D21	„	3	—	1	8·00 9 0 0
„	„	„	„	1, 2, 4	—	25·00 1 2 0
„	339/D46	108	1·3	1	2	18·25 17 8 0
„	340	„	2	—	—	16·75 3 8 0
„	341	109	1	—	—	20·50 3 8 0
„	322/D21	105	—	1	—	30·00 1 0 0
„	323	„	—	2, 3	1	28·00 3 4 0
„	324/D21	„	—	4	1	14·00 3 8 0
„	327	„	—	7	—	16·00 0 12 0
„	„	„	—	8(part)	3	33·00 8 8 0
„	329	„	—	10	—	39·00 2 8 0
„	331	„	—	12,13	—	13·00 0 6 0
„	333	„	—	15,16	4	27·00 7 2 0
„	4	4	1	—	3	16·25 26 0 0
„	„	„	2(part)	—	—	10·00 2 0 0
„	„	„	—	1	—	8·50 0 8 0
„	5	5	1	—	2	38·25 21 0 0
„	6	6	1	—	—	25·25 0 8 0
„	161	57	1 (part)	—	—	10·00 0 5 0
„	„	2	(part)	—	—	17·50 1 5 3
„	162	58	1 (part)	„	—	28·50 5 14 4
„	„	„	2(part)	„	—	17·50 13 1 9
„	„	„	4(part)	„	0	0·75 0 2 5
„	„	„	—	1,2	—	20·25 0 10 0
„	163	59	1,2	—	1	23·75 14 0 0
„	164	60	1,2	—	—	21·25 4 8 0
„	165					
„	166	„	3	—	1	7.25 10 0 0
„	167/D21					
„	168	61	1(part)	—	—	15·00 3 15 6
„	343	111	1	—	—	18·00 4 0 0
„	328	105	—	9	—	36·00 2 0 0
„	332	„	—	14	4	25·00 12 0 0
„	336	106	2	—	—	21·25 3 0 0
„	337	„	—	3	0	5·00 0 4 0
„	338	107	1	1,2,3,4	8	11·00 45 4 0
					53	21 50 267 0 3

Dated this 1st day of July, 1921.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C9921

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3443 of 1919.

(1) MATUBHAI KASANBHAI of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Solicitor and Notary Public, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort and (2.) CHANDAVAHU, wife of Matubhai Kasanbhai of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, both Trustees of the deed of settlement dated the 4th June, 1917. ...Plaintiffs

versus.

(1) ANTHONY SEBASTIAN PEREIRA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian inhabitant, formerly residing at Association Building, Girgaum, but whose present whereabouts are not known, (2). N. F. DeSOUZA, of Bombay Portuguese Christian inhabitant, residing at Fergueson Road, outside the Fort. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1920, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of July, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground situate at Dukerwady Lane in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 8135, whereof the Estate of the late Jagannath Shankerseth is the Fazandar, containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 3618 and Street Nos. 56 to 58 and bounded, on or about the East by the house of Nanji Morarji, on or towards the West by the house of Fabian Mercado, on or towards the North by the said Dukerwady Lane and on or towards the South by the Mahomedan Burial ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1921.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner. C 8743

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DAHYABHAI MOTIBHAI PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, by caste Lewa Patidar, carrying on business at Elphinstone Circle, outside the Fort, under the name and firm of Messrs. D. M. Patel and Co., and residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

MANIBHAI MOTIBHAI PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the sole executor of the last Will and Testament of Dahyabhai Motibhai Patel, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of June, 1921.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suith No. 3622 of 1920.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 16th day of December, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O.V., rr 1, 5, 7 & 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The VENUS ELECTRIC COY., a firm doing business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. AJITSINGH MANIBHAI of Ahmedabad, a Merchant, residing at Jesingbhai's Wadia, Ghee kanta Ahmedabad (2) MISTRI BHICABHAI LOWJIBHAI, also of Ahmedabad, a Contractor, residing at Mirz Road, behind the English School, Ahmedabad .....Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

WHEREAS.—The above named Plaintiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants or any one of them Rs. 3865-12-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and pray that it may be declared that the plaintiffs have a lien on the goods mentioned in the said plaint for the amount due to them and for the costs of this suit.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of July, 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA, for Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.

The 11th day of January, 1921.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co. Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 9925

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 295 TONS RANGOON, MOULMIEN TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand.

About 50 Tons selected teak squar T. D. F. 15 feet and upwards.

About 20 tons Teak squares and Ganderi A. B. Fouear.

About 25 tons Steel selected teak squares 12 feet and upwards.

About 75 tons Wallace second class teak squares.

About 125 tons Moulmien First Class Teak Squares and Ganderi.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Bhagwandas Netram and on account and at the risk of Seth Valleymahomed Joosab.

About 10 tons. teak squares B. R. No. 1.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES OKARA SINDH AMERICAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Manekchand Kalyanmal and on account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Narandas.

15 bales Okara Sindh American Cotton.

The above bales are lying at the godown of Seth Manekchand Kalyanmal at Pasta Lane No. 4 Colaba.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, (21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHISTI MOHOLLA JAKARIA MASJID.

High Court.

Suit No. 2475 of 1920.

Dada Cassam and others vs.

Mariabai widow and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for Messrs. Ebhrahim Haji Abba and Haroon Haji Oosman, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jakaria Masjid Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revanue under New Survey No. 2993 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2743, and Street No. 516-520, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Bhisti Moholla Jakaria Masjid Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a property of Jakhot Essa, and on or towards the South by the property of Latiff Summer Bowla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Joint Receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sale of Mosquito Netting Flannel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY 5th July 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel Store Depot (Howard and Bullough Mills) the following:—

About a lot Mosquito Netting 12,600 yds. damaged.

About a lot Flannel 1560 yds.

About a lot Tasselled caps 232 Nos.

About a lot Forged caps 56 600 Nos.

And 1000 wooden boxes, rope, twine, cork, helmets, cotton stuffing, screens, shoes, waste paper and scrap iron etc.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and goods must be removed immediately after the sale

IMPORTANT TO WOOLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

SALE OF 57000 YARDS UNION FLANNEL.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus, Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

About 57000 yards Union flannel and sample can be seen at undersigned office before the day of sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.).

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Empty Casks, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Cooking Galleys, Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Old Anchor, Lead, Iron Tanks, etc etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF EMPTY CRATES & PACKING CASES

Under instructions from the Chief Stores Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Wharf Hajee Bunder Sewree the following goods:—

A large quantity of empty crates and packing cases.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BOILERS OF BABCOCK & WILCOX.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala & Co. Solicitors for Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy, Chunia. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of Mr. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy, Chunia's shop Sukhlajee Street, Kamatipura, on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrahim, Essoof, Inapara, of Rangoon the following goods:—

Boilers of Babcock and Wilcox complete Nonunal 24 H. P. and 160 lbs. pressure.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots beink knocked down.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE BY ORDER IRON SAFE WITH STAND, FURNITURE, JEWELLERIES WATCHES, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the very strong iron safes with stand, furniture, carpets, jewelleries, watches, etc., etc.

The articles will be on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY. Telephone No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

By the order of Messrs. Payne and Co., the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Jivanlal Panalal and Bhagwanlal Panalal and on account and risk of the morigagor Ramkrishna Mahadeo Chonker, pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage dated 4th June 1920, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable property:—

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) situate at Mahim in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242, New No. 3910, Old Survey No. 1/333, New Survey No. 1/1618 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4504, 4507, 4494, 4493, 4499 (a), Street No. 864, 864A, 867, 854, 853 and 969 (a) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Pandoo, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Borrower and on or towards the East by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees at their office at Mercantile Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

AGOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVENSTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TRINITY STREET DHOBHI TALAO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees Jethabhai Hirjee, Kermsey Hirjee, and Dovejee Mirjee and on age and risk of mortgagor Lato Bai Dhunbaiji widow of Sorabjee Jamajee Khajotia's heirs Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the Premises the property hereunder described:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax Land or ground together with messuage tenements hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Trinity Street otherwise collled Trinity Chapel Street without the fort in Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 215 and new No. 1B/1672 old survey No. 7 and new suvey No. 4/8273 containing by admeasurement 95 square yards and 1/9 of a square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the East by the Agiary or Parsee fire Tamnle of Avabai widow of Ardeshir Sorabjee Wadia on or towards the west by the Trinity Street aforsaid on or towards the North by the Agiary or Parsee Fire Tampie of Rustomjee Indawala and on or towards the South by the property of lately belonging to Nusserwanjee Manecherjee and now of Nowrojee Pestonji contractor and which said Premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under number 34 and are now assessed underward Nos. 2373 and 2374 and Street Nos. 63 65 (1) and are now in occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co. the Solicitors of the mortgagees at his office in Church Gate Street Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta by order of the Importers and on account and risk of Messrs. The National Spg. Wg. and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., 2nd floor, Shrikrishna Buildings, Hornby Road, the following:—

8 cases 50s Egyptian Warp on Cops 1772 lbs.
4 cases 70s Egyptian Weft on Cops 880 lbs.
Ex. S. S. "Elysia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO., Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL

FEATURING

ANNE LUTHER and GEORGE LARKIN

"The Lurking Peril"

IN 15 THRILLING EPISODES

COME and SEE THE

Opening 6 Chapters of the all engrossing Super Serial, a powerful-chapter play featuring George Larkin & Anne Luther.

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m., (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD).

THE

MAJESTIC

Adventure! Sensation! Mystery!

Here is a serial of adventure that will make you tingle to the tune of it—sensational smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless and a thread of tantalizing mystery will grip you tight.

HIDDEN DANGERS

A VITAGRAPH SERIAL

Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Prices as Usual

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY

at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Are you a virtuous Wife?

DON'T DECIDE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN

ANITA STEWART

IN

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

Drama in 6 Reels.

From the Two MILLION Edition Book by OWEN JOHNSON with Five Star Cast.

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION.

A WONDERFUL COMBINATION.

A story of real married wife—A beautiful star, and a revelation for husbands

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS.

This Sat. 9th July

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"The Safety Curtain."

THE EMPRESS

The House for Thrilling Serials

TO-DAY

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A PATHE SERIAL

A PATHE SERIAL

Pathe presents for the First Time

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises Featuring the Beautiful

JUANITA HANSEN

and

WARNER OLAND

ALSO

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

The World's Greatest Laugh Raiser

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his Latest Riot of Fun

Behind the Screen

IN 2 REELS

TO-NIGHT

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

A Magnificent 5-Reel Alaskan Picture

"HUMAN DRIFTWOOD"

The story of a man with a soul meeting a woman without it.

A Thrilling Drama of Adventure, Love and Crime.

Enacted by three well-known stars Robert Warwick, Leonore Harris and Frances Nelson.

The whole tangled plot is artistically and graphically worked out.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

An amazing drama of the strangest character of the west.

His Mind will surprise you!

His cunning will stagger you!

His intrigue will astound you!

"THE KILLER"

A thriller from the powerful story of STEWART EDWARD WHITE

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

A PATHE SERIAL

George B. Seitz

in

"VELVET FINGERS"

with

MARGUERITE COURTOT

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

PRICES as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS beg to announce to their kind patrons that hereafter.

THEIR TWO PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSES IN BOMBAY

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

AND

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

will each of them have distinctive feature of their own.

The Management of the West-End Cinema have decided in response to the clamorous demands of their patrons to always screen high-class standard Dramas depicting European and American Social life.

Please Note—hereafter no Serial and no Indian Film will be exhibited at the West-End Cinema.

In the same manner the Management of the Globe Cinema in pursuance of the tremendous desire of their clientele of that locality, have resolved to always screet the best of of serial chapter Plays, and the pick of Indian productions at this Picture House—the Globe.

SINUSES

are cured without operation

Rajvaid

Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj

152, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT

Opp. Empire Cinema,

Murzban Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Everything for the Motorist

Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

Nobody's Saf

from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effectiv Chemical Fir Extinguishes.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co., M STREET BOMBAY.

PEARA SAHEB

of

CALCUTTA

King of Indian Singers

Famous for Gramophone Records

WILL GIVE

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS

MUSIC CONCERT

AT

Baliwala's Grand Theatre

On MONDAY, the 4th July and Thursday 7th July at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Ladies ... ed Rs. to Rs. 1
" " Cleaned R 1 to Rs. 2-8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co

High Class Cleaners & Launderers.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

The Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is last ng. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM —RAJKOT (Kathiawar). (India)

BATLIWALA'S MEDICINE.

for

Plague, Influenza, and other poisonous Fevers.

Awarded Gold & Silver Medals in Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

BATLIWLLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

for all kinds of fevers Malaria Influenza Ague etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

Batliwala's BALAMRIT—for weak children & thin adults. Tonic, as. 10 each.

Batliwala's (Cure-All) Balm—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache etc. as. each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine—Tablets one grain each in Bottle of hundred. Rs. 1 each.

Batliwala's Tonic Pills—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwala's Cholera—for dysentry and diarrhoea and for Cholera Re. 1. each.

Batliwala's (Genuine) Quinine Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12 as.

Batliwala's Tooth Powder, as. 4 each.

Batliwala's Ringworm Ointment for all kinds of itches, Dhobi itch etc. as. 4 each.

In cases of Plague please use Double Doses of our Ague mixt.

To be had at all Merchants or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA SONS, & Co. LTD.

Ward Bombay, 18.

Telegraphic Address.

BATLIWALA WORLEE, BOMBAY.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's. COGNAC BRANDY.

Used by ROYALTY.

Since

1738

Can be had of all dealers

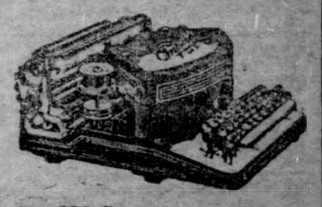
Sole Agents.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co

BOMBAY.

Sole Agents N. WALTERS & Co, Princess Dock, Bombay

NO. 2 MODEL



Rs. 330 Complete with Case.

Columnator, Ball-bearing Carriage, Back Spacing Key, Margin Release Key, Automatic Ribbon Reverser, Wheel Escapement, Triple Line Spacer, Lighter, Touch, Highly Finished.

Empire Typewriter Agency, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 27th June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		17,000
Exports to Great Britain		16,000
to Continent		10,000
New York, 11 a. m.	July	11 34
As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Oct.	12 15
	Jan.	12 74
Spot Cotton at New York		11.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		10.50
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	July	10.96
	Oct	11.65
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 1/4
Demand Bills		3.73,37
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		99 1/4
Do Foreign		58 3/4

New York, 27th June, 1921

New York and New Orleans markets are closed on 2nd and 4th July 1921.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 1st July, 1921.

Futures at New York	July	11.73
	Oct.	12 43
	Jan	12.98

Liverpool, 1st June, 1921.

Cotton Daily. Mid. U.G.P.C.—	July	7.67
	Oct.	8.14
	Jan	8 36
	Mar.	8 50

London, 1st July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers		1/3 1/2 Stg.
Bar Gold—		110/1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot—		35 1/4 Quiet

Liverpool, 27th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		3,000
Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
Sales of East Indians		300
Imports		—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F G F Spot Limited Demand		7.93
Sakels		16.80
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	11 21
	Oct	12 12
	Jan	12.72
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	10.85
	Oct.	11.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	7.77
Aug.	7.93
Sept.	—
Oct.	8.22
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 44
Feb.	—
Mar.	8.57
April	—
May	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

November — — ... — 14.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th June, 1921.

months	To-day's Prices
June	7 70
July	7 72
August	7 84
September	7 98
October	8 16
November	8 25
December	8 33
January	8 37
February	8 42
March	8 48
April	8 51
May	8 55

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 27th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.15
" " Fully Good	4.65
" " Fine	4 90
Fine Oomra, Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5.65
" " Fine	5.90
M.G Broach, Good	6.80
" " Fully Good	7.05
" " Fine	7 30
Scinds, Good	4 03
" Fully Good	4 53
" " Fine	4 78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 27th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	13/80
July	13 80
Aug.	13/95
Sept.	14/10
Oct.	14/10
Nov.	14/15
Dec.	14/20
Jan.	14/25

MONEY MARKET.

London, 27th June, 1921.

entes 3%	56 1/2
ar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	35

Closing Tone of Silver:—China banks bough and sold. Indian bazarr bought steady.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " " 6 "	6 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4
7 day Market loans	4 1/2

Amount, Paid Bank of England £6 p/c. since 23rd June 1921

New York, 1st June, 1921.

Demand Bills 3 72 50

EXCHANGE.

London, 1st June, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 63
In Germany	280 00
In Italy	75 95

METALS.

London, 27th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£70 11/16
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 3/8
Copper Braziers	£108
Yellow Metal	9 1/2
Hard Spelter	21
Soarrugated Sheets	£25

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris	Francs	46.79

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/, 1960/90	£71 5/2
Victory Bonds 4 °/,	£77 1/4
War Loans 5 °/, 1929/47	£85 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 °/,	£46 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ °/,	£37
Indian Stock-3½ °/, Sterling Loans	56 1/4
Government Securities 3 °/,	£49 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept. 11

Plantation First Latex Crepe July paid 8 1/4

Tone :—Firmer.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 29th June, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 9/16
" Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	6 1/8
" " 6 "	6 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July-Aug. Sellers 21/0

Tone Firm but inactive.

RAW LINSEED OIL Noked Spot Not Quoted 34/6

" months July-Aug. sellers 34 4 1/2

" Buyers; etc

Volue

" Tone

London, 30th June, 1921.

LINSEED CALCUTTA, J-July sellers £20 1/4

Quiet and unchanged. steady.

RAW LINSEED OIL Spot 34/0

" July-August Buyers 33/9

MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 11th inst. were delivered here to-day.

SEEDS.

London, 27th June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferospore Real Bold

June-July, £20 1/4

RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, ££19 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED :—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-S ip June-July Inactive £ 21 3/4

TONE OF LINSEED :—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) June July Paid Steady £18 1/4

COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June July Sellers £10 1/4

TORIA RAPESEED:—June July sellers £21 1/4

HHEAT.

London, 27th June, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. June-July sellers 76/6

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. June/July Value 80/0

AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. Sellers 78/0

KARACHI BARLEY

WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloot 78/)

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 3/4
Hongkong	£88
National	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 30th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta

July Sellers— —19-3

Do. Aug. sellers —18-9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay

July, Sellers —20-3

August Sellers —19-0

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi

July Sellers —20-6

Do. August Sellers —19-3

TONE:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 2.

In accordance with the higher advices reported from New York today, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G Broach July-August at Rs 327 1/2 and after touching Rs 328 advanced steadily till Rs 332 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs 334. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 334 1/2 and closed at Rs. 334.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the off-take was nominal. About 3500 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 2nd July 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August		334
" " Bengal July		268
" " September		272
Fine Oomra July		319
" " September		306

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton [illegible] for the week ending 30th inst. on 1st July 1921.

Cotton	4,103 Bales
Wheat	3,644 Qrts.
Linseed	3,774 "
Rape, etc	5 "
Gingelly seed	Nil "
Poppyseed	340 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	142 "
Rice	2110 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cutchmeal	1884 "
Mowrahseed	Nil "
Gram	1641 "
Jowar	Nil "
Bajri	Nil "
Sundry	1-72 "
Hides	40 "
Coal	2176 Tons.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Duty Question.

2nd July 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p
[illegible]	1/6	83 8 0
D	1	85 5 6
[illegible]	1 1/6	88 0 0
[illegible]	1 1/6	80 0 0
[illegible]	1 1/6	90 8 0
[illegible]	1	92 8 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 1st July, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs. a. p
Copper	1/6	83 8 0
[illegible]	1	91 5 6
[illegible]	1 1/6	100 5 6
[illegible]	1 1/6	100 5 6
[illegible]	1 1/6	100 5 6
[illegible]	1	83 5 6
Japanese Copper Sheets	—	—
Patent sable Copper	—	21 0 0
Copper Engine Bars	—	49 8 6
Brass-Bars	—	38 0 0
Lead	—	53 0 0

HOME-MARKET.

There was some improvement in the Home markets during the week under review as will be seen from the quotations below. We recommend our friends to buy distant position on good breaks with an idea of quick turns in profit-taking.

The following table will give an idea of the changes in the market during week under review.

Week commencing from 22nd June to 29th June 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921	7.66	8.03	plus 37
New York spot 1921	11.20	11.75	plus 55
Liverpool July 1921	7.55	7.76	plus 21
Liverpool Oct. 1921	7.98	8.20	plus 22
New York July 1921	11.00	11.58	plus 58
New York Oct. 1921	11.91	12.32	plus 41

LOCAL-MARKET.

On the 24th instant Fully Good Broach opened in the market at Rs. 327 went up to Rs. 328½ on the 25th again declined to Rs. 316 on the 27th again commenced gradually advancing to Rs. 328 at Colaba yesterday and closed at 327 last evening. The prices in the local market are hig h enough when compared with the Home markets. We advise our friend to buy New York Jany. 1922 and to sell Sept. 1921 Oomras which will yield a good profit in the long run.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet during the week. Japan Shippers and local millwallas were poor buyers. Millwalas bought small quantities for their immediate requirement only. About 7000 bales to 10,000 bales are reported to have been sold during the week.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 2.

REPOR.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-11-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 94-6-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3-33.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 320.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 201.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 194.
American Cross rate dollars 3.73.
Paris Cross rate Frcs. 46.60.
London Silver spot D. 35½d.
London Silver forward D. 35½d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 87.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920.21. 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trus due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to speculator buying.

The following are the closing rates of th Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1200, By Dyeing 1745 xrt, Century 1155, Cent India 4245, Colaba Land 2765, Crescent 725, Currimbhoy 1845, David 1680, Fazulbhoy 1525, Finlay 1080, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd, Ind. Malwa 717/8, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3265, New Great 930, Pearls 1230, Phoenix 1150, Shapurji 418/12, Simplex 837/8, Swan 1175, Swadeshi 4730.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 685, By Burma 570, By. Burma N. I. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 130, By. Steam 305, Bundi Cement 38/8 xd. Ind, Cement 345 xd. Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1380, New India Ins. 1 dis. Shivrajpur 31/12. Tata Ord. 116/4xd. Tata Defd. 662/8 xd. Tata New Ord. 105, Tata New Defd. 550, Tata Oil 77/8, Tata Hydro 960, Scindia Steam 11/8.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Shaikh Mahabub and Shaikh Mahatab, two Mahomedans from Deccan Hyderabad, were charged with theft of gold and silver ornaments and silk wearing apparel, collectively estimated at Rs. 1,200 from the house of Abdul Karim.

Abdul Karim stated that about two years ago there was a theft in his house at Bombay. A month after the theft Musumbi, wife of the first accused, to his place and told him that she knew the art of detecting thieves and promised to find out his stolen property. She proposed herself to be a fakir woman and took Rs. 103 from the complainant on different occasion, saying that the amounts were needed for offering to God. She was on visiting terms with the members of his family for fourteen months during which period she took from him Rs. 14000, in cash and ornaments, saying that she would show him a secret treasure of Rs. 52,00,000, and would bring back to life ten members of his family. Subsequently he came to know that the two accused were arrested at Gulburga by the Nizam's Police on suspicion of possessed stolen propertp and he went and identified the property seized by the Police to be part of what was stolen from his house.

The magistrate on the evidence held that the complainant after finding himself fooled by Musumbi, was anxious some how or other to recover the money which he foolishly delivered to her and, therefore, claimed the property found with the accused, one of whom is Musumbi's, Band. The accused were ordered to be acquitted.

A TINDAL GETS A WEEK'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad disposed of a case in which a warrant was issued against Hassanalli Boork, a Somali tindal, on board the s. s. Aswald, at present lying in the Alexandra Docks, on a charge of continued disobedience of lawful command, at the instance of Mr. Fredrik William Robinson, Chief Officer of the same vessel.

The complainant stated that on the 22nd June last, the accused absented himself from duty and he was fined five shillings for that. When he came to know that he was logged, he came to the complainant and used insulting language for which he was fined another five shillings. He then refused to work and also refused to pay the fine.

The accused pleading not guilty said he was to attend duty at 4 a.m. on the day in question, but as a mate of his promised to look to his work he kept himself ashore till 6 a.m. As soon as he went on duty at 6 a.m. the complainant went to him and logged him for five shillings and when he asked the complainant as to why he was fined the latter fined him another five shillings. He knew that the Chief Officer could not fine anybody without the authority of the captain and so he did not pay it.

The accused was, however, convicted and sentenced to suffer a week's hard labour and the forfeiture of forty days' wages.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A LADY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Madame Rosine, residing at Walkeshwar Road, charged J. F. Elavia, a contractor, with assault and criminal trespass. The complainant alleged that she was living on the 2nd floor of Zainal Manzil where the accused was employed by the landlord to do some repair work. The landlord was trying to get his building quitted and suits to that effect were pending in the High Court. On the 5th of June, the accused beat her servant and then followed him (servant) up to the 2nd floor and entered her flat without asking her permission. When he was asked as to why he beat her servant and that he should go to the landlord if he had any complaint, he replied "I am the bloody landlord and mistry too." He then seized her by the neck and shoulders and pushed her down the staircase. Her neighbours then came up and asked the accused to get out when he said that he wanted them to leave the building, but they were still there and that was the only way to make them quit the place.

The accused stated that the complainant's servant had thrown a stone at his man. He therefore went up the stairs when the complainant and two others seized him and assaulted him.

Eventually the case was however withdrawn on the accused expressing regret and paying Rs. 20 for charity.

POONA ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA.

STARTS A HIGH SCHOOL

The Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha has started a full High School in its own buildings. The curriculum covers a course of five years, at the end of which, students are brought to the level of the present Matriculation examination. The school meets in the morning. Graduates, Undergraduats or training third-year passed are wanted to work either as honorary or paid teachers.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 2.

A break prevails in the central parts of the country and in Northern India outside Bengal and Assam, but the monsoon has strengthened on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Burma. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Malabar and local in South Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, South Gujerat, north of Central Provinces and South-East Madras

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point two inches; Mergui and Tavoy three; Moulmein one and a half; Kyaukpyu nine: Akqab eight; Tezpur and Dhubri one and a half; Silchar one; Cherrapunji five; Cox Bazar six; Barisal one; Mymensingh three; Jalpaiguri a half; Ratnagiri two: Marmagoa three; Karwar five; Bangalore two: Gulbarga and Madura three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa and Bombay

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. on 30-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 1st 1919.		June 1st to 1st 1920.	
			In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	16	26	90	25	41
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0	41	25	71	28	44
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0	43	22	79	23	51
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0	69	30	14	30	10
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—		—	

OUR GRAND
REMOVAL SALE
Commences from to-day 4th July
During this sale we are offering our entire Stock of
Blue Serge, Flannel, Tweeds, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Undervest & Drovers—Jagor, Jason, Morley, etc, and Other Articles at Greatly reduced Prices.
H. E. Hajee Haroon & Co.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Fort.

MOTOR TRANSPORT
TO CONTRACTORS, MUCCADAMS, SHIPPING AGENTS, MERCHANTS, MILLS. AND FACTORIES.
Quickest, cheapest, and safest method of transport for merchandise, Hardware, Cotton Yarn, Stores, Bricks, Grains, etc.
LORRIES ON HIRE BY TRIP, TIME OR WEIGHT.
LORRIES ON HIRE BY HOUR, DAY OR MONTH.
THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.
310, LAMINGTON ROAD, OFF JACOB CIRCLE
Head Office :— PHONE 5995.
320, Mint Road, PHONE. 4643.

COMMERCIAL DEGREE
However clever you may be in accounts, your abilities will not be recognised or appreciated without a commercial degree. Why not then join BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, where two classes are held daily 7-45 to 8-30 in the morning and 7-30 to 8-15 in the night, and you can get the benefit of the joint teaching of Messrs. Banaji and Gharda. You may join the morning or night class at your convenience any day. You may be even a non-matriculate but to join this Degree's Division, you must have appeared for London Chamber or National Union of Teachers' Senior and Advanced Book-keeping Examinations, though it does not matter if you were not successful. You will be admitted even if you have not appeared for the above if you can successfully go through a test examination held by Mr. Banaji on the lines of L. C. C. and N. U. T. Examinations. Fees Rs. 250 by monthly instalments of Rs. 20/-. The class comm ences on 4th July and none will be admitted after that date.
Please apply personally to—
Mr. BANAJI.
Last day of Admission 4th July.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests | Bronchitis
Coughs | Consumption
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If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons, Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D.D. Postwalla & Co.
87½, Hornby Road, FORT.

Telephone Message.
John—Hallow.
Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced.
J.—Yes.
H.—Is your kit alright.
J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.
H.—Have you tried DODHY SONS? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.
J.—Do they undertake repair also.
H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES !!
FRESH STOCK.
Prompt Execution.
Blackbird Rs. 2-11, Watermans Rs. 6-7, Swan Rs. 4-8, Safety Rs. 6-4, Hardware Rs. 2-6, Blackbird Nib Rs. 1-12, Kropp Razor Rs 4-14, German Crown and Sword Rs. 3-8, German Liliput Rs. 2-12, Wilkinson Rs. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Rs. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Rs. 4-14, Nickel, 13in., cylinder Rs. 6-8, Nickel, 12in. 10 Jew. Lever Rad Rs. 12-8; Silver, 18 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Rs. 30; Rolled Gold square 13in., 10 Jew Rad or plain Rs. 17-8, Rolled Gold, 12¼ lever, Fully Jew, Fine Rad, Paris shaped Rs. 20, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Rs. 3-8, Silver Rs. 3, Pocket Electric Lamp Rs. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Rs. 4, Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Assessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.
LOVELUCK & CO.,
Post Box 286, Madras.

BLUNT RAZORS
Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free, New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co. 28 Madows Street (Opp. Cornaglia) Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

CARPENTIER-DEMPSEY FIGHTS.

DEMPSEY BEATS CARPENTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 2, 8-35 p.m.

Dempsey beat Carpentier.

DEMPSEY---CARPENTIER FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 3.

A telegram from Jersey City states that the Judge has refused injunction to stop the Dempsey-Carpentier fight.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF BRITAIN CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.

Although Bloomfield had the advantage of a stone in weight and several inches in height he seldom landed an effective blow. Lewis nearly always did the attacking. He did well in fighting in the ninth round, drove Bloomfield to the ropes and almost knocked him out with heavy rights and lefts. Lewis continued to have the better of matters till the close.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Recd. at 12-30 p.m.

In the semifinal of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon, Norton beat Hunter by 6/0. 6/3, 5/7, 6/7, 8/2.

LONDON, July 2.

WIMBLEDON:—LADIES SINGLES.

Fourth Round:—Mrs. Satterthwaite beat Mrs. Rowkins 6—1, 6—8, 6—1. Mrs. Peacock beat Mrs. McNair 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

MENS' DOUBLES.

Second Round:—Dutch couple Kool and Van Lennep beat Dixon and Shimidzu 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

Third Round:—Deane and Jacob beat Down and Milford 8—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Second Round:—Mrs. Gracey and Mrs. Holman beat Mrs. Haughton and Mrs. Jackson 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Second Round:—Ramaswami and Mrs. O'Neill beat Jones and Miss Sigourney 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Third Round:—Davson and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Ramaswami and Mrs. O'Neill 6—3, 6—1. Woosnam and Mrs. Howkins beat Tilden and Mrs. Mallory 3—6, 6—3, 9—7. Mrs Howkins contributed greatly to this victory.

A MOST EXCITING GAME.

ALONZO V SHIMIDZU

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

A most exciting game was played at Wimbledon today when Alonzo beat Shimidzu in the semi-final by barest of margins. Alonzo played a swift and audacious game but served countless double faults. whilst Shimidzu was remorselessly steady and stoical. The match was always a matter of touch and go. Alonzo's intensive play was only resisted by cool nerve and quick foot-work on the part of Shimidzu, who pursued a wearing down game with his characteristic skill. Shimidzu displayed great volleying resources and utilised his loss most successfully but his steadiness was overwhelmed by the Spaniard's bursts of brilliancy.

TILDEN BEATS NORTON.

LONDON, July 2.

In the Challenge Round of the Men's Singles in the World's Championships at Wimbledon, Tilden beat Norton 4—6, 2—6, 6—1, 6—0, 7—5.

SHIMIDZU BEATEN IN SEMI-FINALS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 3.

In the Semi-Finals at Wimbledon, Alonzo beat Shimidzu 2/8, 7/5, 3/6, 6/4, 8/6.

Wimbledon:—Ladies Singles:—Semi-final Round:—Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Peacock 8/8 6/4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the Fourth Round of Men's Doubles at Wimbledon Deane and Jacob beat Aliton and Desarem 6/1, 6/1, 6/2.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

THE THIRD CONTEST BEGINS.

AUSTRALIANS (407): ENGLAND 22 (FOR 2 WKTS.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 7-35 p.m.

At the close of the play in the Third Test Match, Australians were all out for 407, and England had lost two wickets for 22.

A meeting was recently held of the citizens of Khandwa and the following resolution was passed:—The public protests against the proposed Municipal address to the Governor, which is not on their behalf, and they are determined to observe *hartal* if the public opinion is disregarded.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. FORT V. C. C.

Yesterday's cricket match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Fort Vijaya C. C. though disturbed on by a passing shower, was an interesting one. Both the parties displayed nice cricket as well as fielding—the interesting feature of the day's game being Jog's splendid scores, 84, not out. C. Rana of the Home team also carried his figure to 82 when he was caught by Gandhi. Pupale who contributed 54 to his side, had to oe "run out", whilst trying an adventure of making a run when the ball fell at only a few cubits' distance from his partner. Gandhi's bowling was also an interesting part of the game, for it is he who disposed of the Rana and two others of his opponents at the cost of only 27. Merchant made a very good beginning by hitting three boundaries in one over, but was cleverly caught by Pardeshi when he scored only 21. Dara's contribution to the visitors though came to only 16, was made very briskly.

The game ended in a draw.

GYMKHANA

Parekh 24, Jai 10, Mujumdar 9, C Rana 82, Pupale 54, Bangre 2, Date 3, Shirakar (not out) 0, M Rana (not out) 0, extras 17. Total 201.

VISITORS.

Jog ,not out) 84, C Gandhi 2, Engineer 0, Merchant 21, Parekh 13, Dave 16, R Gandhi 8, Bhatia (not out) 7, extras 8. Total 159.

At this stage the stumps were drawn.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Visitors.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kothari ...	13	2	33	0
Dagdu ...	16	1	49	3
Parekh ...	7	0	38	0
R Gandhi ...	10	2	27	3
Bhatia ...	3	0	18	0
J Bhatia ...	2	0	19	0

Gymkhana.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana ...	15	4	49	3
Jai ...	11	1	40	1
Shroff ...	3	1	2	0
Bangre ...	6	0	19	2
Pardeshi ...	3	0	24	0
Date ...	3	0	17	0

TOLLYGUNGE GYMKHANA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

From our own Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, July 2

The attendance at Tollygunge Races were as big as ever. Although many horses were withdrawn at the last moment, two very exciting finishes were witnessed Mr. C. H Carleton fell heavily from Bonne Santee, and was brought in a dazed condition.

Details:—

THE JIU JITSU PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for approved bona-fide hacks.

Mr E Tomlinson's SONIA, 25 yds, Owner 1

Mr Doherty's KNOCKLISHEEN, 25 yds, Owner 2

Mr Lake's CHINGRI, 25 yds, Finlayson ... 3

THE JIU JITSU PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for approved bona-fide hacks.

Mr B Tomlinson's PYMBLE SCRATCH, Owner 1

Mr Deacon's JERRY, 20 yds, Tennant 2

Nawab of Murshidabad's WAGER, 15 yds, C H Carleton 3

THE PAPERCHASERS' PLATE.—Dist. 1½ miles, over 7 jumps.

Handicap steeplechase for horses that have not won the race value Rs. 50 or over.

Mr Smith's ALBATROS, 11-7, Owner 1

Mr Milton's BILTIMORE, 11-11, Gilford ... 2

Mr Metaxa's STRATHMORE, 11-7, Owner 3

THE ALL COMERS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs

Handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Mr Collingwood's POMMERY, 10-5, Barker 1

Mr Ghose's ONE TOO MUCH, 11-3, C H Carleton 2

Mr Lakhotia's FIASCO, 10-10, Pollard 3

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under.

Mrs Abraham's FRAIDING, 10-10, H Carleton 1

Mr Huque's PERCHANCE, 10-7, Pollard ... 2

Mr Blair's CYLARITY, 11-3, Hilliard 3

THE TOLLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses that have not won the race value Rs. 750 or over.

Mr Radmore's SIR IVA, 9-7, Edwards 1

Mr Arratoon's SHE, 9-12, H C Carleton ... 2

Capt McLaren's WAR RATION, 10-0, Tomlinson 3

THE ALL COMERS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in the third and the fourth divisions.

Mr Tarapore's LITTLE LIFE, 10-0, Sharley 1

Mr Grey's PARADISE, 9-9, Pat 2

Messrs Wanker and Nobi's LADY MAY, 9-7, H C Carleton 3

BANGALORE RACES.

From our own Correspondent.

BANGALORE, July 2.

NAVAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs,

Welter Handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions. Rs. 500 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third.

Majors H S Hildebrand and Simons' LOTTIE 10-4, Higgins 1

Major K O Goldie's RECOVERY II Capt. Misa, ... 2

Capt. Theyagaraja's N.C.O., 8-1, Gulam Mohamad 3

THE FARM PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Cup valued Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second and Rs 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for C. B. horses. Three years old. upwards.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE 8-13, Mitchell 1*

Col Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM 8-3, Ritchie 1*

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's BLACK TOP 8-4, Selman 3

*Dead heat.

EASTERN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs 300 to the second and Rs. 200 to the third, Handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 under..

M. Goculdas' ADAK 7-10 Purtoosingh 1

J Cromwell's REUTER 9-7, Bona 2

A. M. Mahois's CARTRIDGE 7-4, Japheth 3

SOUTHERN INDIA CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 5000 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, whereof Rs. 1000 and the Cup valued Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third Highweight Handicap for horses in the second and third divisions.

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MOTI. DAVIA 8-10 Ritchie 1

Mr. M Goculdas's ANTIC 9-4 Purtoosingh .. 2

E. C. Ramshaw's SUMMER'S JOY 8st. Bullock 3

PADDOCK PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 700 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second Rs. 100 to the third. High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 under.

M. Goculdas' GIPSY'S ADVICE 10-3, Purtoosingh 1

Mrs Alibo's STEPASIDE 97, Capt. Misa ... 2

H H the Maharajasaheb of Patiala's BARIE 7-4, Bullock 3

MACINTIRE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs 200 to the third. High Weight Handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's PRINCESS ILA 8-5, Ritchie .....

M Goculdas' DIALECT 8-3, Purtoosingh 2

Sirdar Lateshmikantaraj WIS HIGH ROAD 7-9 Japheth 3

BEDOUIN PLATE Distance 1 mile.

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J. Cromwell's CORRINDA 7-10 Bona 1

M Ali Askar's FAIRY GOLD 8st, Japheth 2

T. Borojanuah's LITTLE GREY 8st, Bagga Ram 3

FIRING AT DHARWAR.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

"AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK."

The President, District Congress Committee, wires from Dharwar under date July 2:—

Two Khilafat pickets were sentenced to six months' rigorous punishment at 2 p.m. yesterday. At evening when picketing at the Market liquor shop near the Police Station was going on, the police, it is alleged, opened unprovoked and indiscriminate fire at the pickets, spectators and passers-by in the dark without warning and without any magistrate's presence on the spot. Two died on the spot; one more this morning and two are lying serious; about forty are lying wounded as at present known. Persons going to help the wounded even after half an hour were fired on and some were wounded. No Government medical help on the spot. Private medical practitioners are attending to the injured.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS AT DHARWAR.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE BEGINS ENQUIRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 3.

After the arrival of Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Kutbuddin Saheb, President, Karnatak Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee respectively at Dharwar yesterday afternoon, the District Congress Committee and Khilafat Committee jointly appointed a small committee to enquire and investigate into the causes and development of the situation. This Committee till yesterday evening recorded statements of prominent men, which are unanimous that the firing was unprovoked and was done without warning and that no magistrate was present on the spot. The dead bodies were handed over yesterday night. This morning the corpses of Mohomedans were taken in procession over the town. Hindus and Mohomedans, fifteen thousand in number, accompanied the procession, which was quiet and orderly. Messrs. Vinayakrao Joshi, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Kristrao Mudwekar addressed the people.

FOUR EDITORS ARRESTED.

When the people returned to the town at 2 p.m. they found the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Sub-Inspector of Police, who ordered the firing on Friday and a posse of forty constables parading the streets. This party commenced arrests immediately. First the editors and printers of the four nationalist papers—namely, "Karmveer", "Vijaya", "Karnatak Vritta" and "Rajhansa", and one hawker were arrested. Messrs. Kabbur and Divaker of "Karmveer", Annacharya of "Vijaya", Kristrao Mudwekar of "Karnatak Vritta", Vamanrao Jathar of "Rajhansa" are the arrested editors. Mr. Venkatrao Mudwekar, pleader, Mr. Herlekar, banker, Kamlapur, a non-cooperating student, Madhwacharya, a hawker, and four Khilafat workers are also arrested. All were arrested without showing warrants. Great excitement prevails.

ATTEMPTS TO PUT DOWN PICKETING.

POLICE JOIN HANDS WITH LIQUOR INTERESTS.

It is now clear that the cause of the liquor contractors the Police have made their own and that they are out to stop the picketting movement. There have been a number of arrests lately, particularly in the Byculla Ward and Kamatipura, without any reason. A concrete instance of this can be seen in the case of shop No. 137 of Foras Road, belonging to Bai Ratanbai, a Parsi woman. Twice have the pickets been arrested in front of this shop while doing their duty in a quiet and peaceful manner and for no reason whatsoever. On Thursday night Mr Dhondu Bhikaji, a picket, was arrested and taken to the chowki and there Mr. Silam stood bail for him and got him released. This case will be heard on the 6th July, while the other two cases will be heard on the 4th before the Hon. Magistrates at Mazgaon. And again Licensed shop No. 83 opposite the Gloria Church was the scene of arrests. Twice before there were arrests before this very shop. In one case the men paid the fine, while in the other the picket preferred to go to jail and suffer. On Friday Mr. Shambhu Ratnam was arrested without any cause and he has been kept in police custody, because as a non-cooperator he refused to be let off on bail. There is another shop near Chinchpookli Bridge belonging to one Khodadad Irani where Mr. V. A. Desai and others were assaulted some time ago and where a man was arrested and subsequently fined.

The public are wondering why of all the shops in the city these three shops have been singled out by the police for their special protection and for the harassing of the pickets. Day after day arrests have been made and pickets taken to the chowki and thence to the Police Court where they have been fined or punished in other ways Is there any special reason for encouraging drink in these parts of the town, or are there any special interests involved in the drink purveyed by these shops? In front of shop No. 83 no volunteer is allowed to stand even at a distance. Why is this? The public will draw their own conclusions regarding this special protection to some shops. Perhaps the Commissioner of Police will be able to explain matters to an ignorant public.

HOW TO BOYCOTT FOREIGN GOODS.

(M. K. GANDHI.)

It is needless to say at this time of the day that the proposed boycott of foreign cloth is not a vindictive process, but is as necessary for national existence as breath is to life. The quicker therefore it can be brought about the better for the country. Without it Swaraj cannot be established or retained after establishment. It is of the highest importance to know how it can be brought about even before the 1st day of August next.

To arrive at the boycott quickly it is necessary for (1) the mill-owners regularise their profits and to manufacture principally for the Indian market, (2) for importers to cease to buy foreign goods. A beginning has already been made by three principal merchants, (3) for the consumers to refuse to buy any foreign cloth and to buy khadi wherever possible, (4) for the consumers to wear only khadi cloth, mill cloth being retained for the poor who do not know the distinction between Swadeshi and Pardesi.

(5) For the consumers to use, till Swaraj is established and Khadi manufacture increased, Khadi just enough for covering the body.

(6) For the consumers to destroy Pardesi cloth as they would destroy intoxicating liquors on taking the vow of abstinence or to sell it for use abroad or to wear it out for all dirty work or during private hours.

It is to be hoped that all the parties referred to in the foregoing clauses will respond well and simultaneously. But in the end success depends upon the persistent determination of the consumer. He has simply to decline to wear the badge of his slavery..

LATE MR. RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY,

The members of the Muslim Students' Union met on Sunday last to record their sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of their President, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, speaking from the chair, paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Currimbhoy. Mr. Kajiji grieved for the loss of one who had given the promise of a great future,—one who, at an early age had risen to be President of the Corporation, and entered the Legislative Assembly, and won the respect and confidence of his countrymen.

Mr. Haroon R. Sayani, on behalf of the Union, described at length how in various ways, their late President had helped the Union, and taken a keen interest in the welfare of Muslim students, although his other duties afforded him little leisure, besides he was handicapped by indifferent health. Mr. Sayani in the end moved the following resolution:—

The members of the Muslim Students' Union have learned with feelings of profound sorrow and deep regret of the sad news of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, who as a patron of the Union and its President for the year 1920-21, as member of various public bodies, and a public-spirited citizen of great ability and talent, rendered valuable services to the Muslim community and to the city; and places on record their sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Union, the city and the country in general, in his premature death.

Mr. Shums A. Tyabji, in seconding the resolution, dilated on the many personal qualities of Mr. Currimbhoy; his winning personality, balance of mind, clearness of thought, and keenness of perception. To Mr. Tyabji the personal sense of loss was as if a near and dear relation had been snatched away by the vagaries of fate, and as a friend he could wish for no better.

The resolution, being further supported, was adopted unanimously, the audience remaining standing in solemn silence, as a mark of respect for the deceased.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

NEW ROAD TO BALLARD PIER.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday. Sir Sassoon David thanked the members of the Corporation for their sympathetic message about the death of Lady David. A letter from the Secretary to the Government regarding allocation of sites for public buildings on the Back Bay reclamation was referred to the Roads Committee. The Report of the Road Committee regarding the scheme for a new road from Ballard Pier to Hornby Road was taken for discussion—but before the conclusion of the debate the Corporation adjourned.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, Development Department:—"In connection with the preparation of a lay out of the area which is at present being reclaimed on the Back Bay, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to furnish Government at an early date with any suggestions which the Municipal Corporation may wish to make in regard to the erection of public buildings on the reclamation. I am to say that what Government primarily desire at present is to be informed of proposals for public buildings which are of sufficient importance to be considered in designing the general lay out of the area, and that they are not at present ready to discuss the terms on which sites for public buildings will be allotted or to determine what proportion of the total area can be reserved for public buildings, recreation grounds, etc. A copy of a plan showing a suggested lay out of the area is forwarded herewith. This is purely provisional, and has not been accepted by Government. It is sent merely in order to assist the Corporation in making its suggestions."

On the motion of Mr. P. J. Marzban, the letter was referred to the Roads Committee.

WASTAGE OF WATER.

Dr. Rastamji N. R. Ranina moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether an arrangement at present exists in the Water Department of this Municipality for a systematic periodical examination of the underground distribution water mains and service pipes in the city by the use of a stethoscope or aquaphone and, if not, to submit definite proposals for introducing such an arrangement at an early date."

Dr. Ranina said in view of the declaration of the Commissioner that for some time to come there was not much chance of increasing the water supply of Bombay the report he sought would prove useful. There could not be much doubt that there was considerable loss of water through underground leakages.

The Commissioner expressed himself ready to submit a report in the terms of the resolution.

The proposition was carried.

REPAIRING LEAKY TAPS.

Dr. Ranina next moved:—"That in view of the fact that the people of this city are not aware that this Municipality do and are prepared at any time to re-washer leaky taps in any private house at Municipal expense the Commissioner be requested to give adequate publicity to this arrangement by notifications in the public press and by distribution of hand bills and posting of placards in streets, mentioning the places where the public may apply for this assistance from the Municipality so that the public may take full advantage thereof and the great waste of water from such leaky taps may be checked."

There was some discussion over this. Mr. B. N. Gamadia objected to the proposal. The Commissioner explained that the cost of re-washering a leaky tap was only one anna. Ultimately permission was granted to Dr. Ranina to the effect that the matter be referred to the Commissioner for his remarks.

NEW ROAD TO BALLARD PIER.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Roads Committee regarding the proposed scheme for the construction of a new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the report be approved and adopted. He expressed the hope that in carrying out the scheme every effort would be made to keep intact the three fire temples which came within it. He also urged that if it was intended to widen Gun Bow Lane from the north, the grave of the Mopla there, should not be removed. They ought to respect the religious feelings of all communities.

Mr. P. J. Marzban seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment that the report be sent back to the Roads Committee for reconsideration.

Dr. M. B. Velkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said the scheme involved the demolition of 600 houses, including three fire temples of the Church Gate Street scheme had just been taken in hand and it was a matter for doubt whether this new road was so urgently required.

The Commissioner said it was not very often that he had to complain of the want straightforwardness in the reports of Committees placed before the Corporation. But he frankly said that the report now submitted to them for their acceptance appeared to him to be reverse of straightforwardness. The question to be decided was whether the Corporation considered that such a through road between Hornby Road and Ballard Pier was necessary or not, and, if it considered that it was necessary, whether it should be undertaken in view of the cost involved and the amount of population that would be dishoused. That point was considered at a meeting of the Committee and it was unanimously decided—though one member did not vote—that this road was necessary and should be undertaken. If the proposition were carried it would only result in delaying the scheme, as it asked the executive to prepare a lot of hypothetical schemes.

Mr. Fazla moved an amendment that the report be recorded and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of the construction of a 80 feet road provided that the scheme was so modified as to exclude religious and other charitable institutions.

Dr. Javle seconded the amendment.

Further debate was adjourned to Monday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sup-Mails for China and Japan per the Tajima Maru closed at 6-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Juries summoned for ensuing Criminal sessions to attend the High Court at 11 a.m (S.T.)

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

KARNATAK SABHA.

A meeting of the Karnatak Sabha will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar's, Vithaldas Building, Thakurdwar. All the members are requested to attend.

NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL.

A Book-keeping and Accountancy Class is started and will meet at the National High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, daily from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m, except on Saturdays and Sundays.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A General Meeting of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to consider certain recommendations of the Managing Committee.

THE PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Maulana Mahomed Ali will speak on the "Eastern Question" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 pm., when Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall will preside.

LONDON PH, D,

Mr. S. G. Panandikar, M.A. of the Bombay University and some time Professor of History and Economics at the Elphinstone College, who had proceeded to England for further study two years ago has successfully passed his examination and obtained the Ph.D. Degree of the London University.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special as well as the Common Jury, who have been summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court, on to-day morning, the 4th July, 1921., at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

GLOBE CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are presenting this week at the Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road) a magnificent serial that is calculated to add fresh laurels to those already won by this Palatial Picture House. "The Lurking Peril"—that is the title of the serial, features George Larkin and Anne Luther, two preeminently popular stars. A young prodigy sells his body to a great surgeon and the developments are nerve-tingling from the start to the finish.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College Bombay will be opened on or about the 20th of July 1921 under the Principalship of Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, M.D. B.Sc., Only the first year course will be started this Session. Matriculates of any Indian University will be admitted. Applications with admission fee of Rs 5 should be sent before the 16th of July 1921 to Dr. D D Sathaye, at 735 Grgaon Road. For particulars apply to Dr. D. D. Sathaye

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

The following are the results of the Examinations:—

(1) Bhishagwan and G.P.H.C. (Final),—(1) J N Padhye and (2) N J Vaidya.

(2) Bhishak:—(1) R. S. Bhatkhande.

(3) Upavaidya:—(1) G. S. Phadye.

WEST-END CINEMA.

The management of the West End Cinema (New Churney Road) is now fully convinced that their Patrons are never more fully satisfied than when they are given a powerful superb English, French or American film in shape of a Society drama. This week Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are screening a charming 5-Reel Alaskan Cine Romance. It is a beautiful drama of the snow clad land where Might is Right and where the Penal Code is the muzzle of the revolver. The picture offered this week is grand in photography, splendid in acting and is based, on the story of a music hall dancer's life.

THE NEW LOAN.

APPROXIMATE FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 1.

Approximate figures for application for the new loan up to 30th June last are out. For five year six per cent bonds, amount of securities issued is Rs. 11,90,24,100, and amount paid in war bonds is Rs. 1,37,51,850. For ten year six per cent bonds, amount of securities issued is Rs. 8,61,21,200 and amount paid in war bonds is Rs. 57,91,400. Bombay and Bengal head the provincial list. For the first loan Bombay figures for securities and amount paid respectively are Rs. 5,83,17,300 and Rs. 46,68,225; the Bengal figures being Rs. 4,00,11,800 and Rs. 57,53,925 respectively. For the second loan the Bombay figures are Rs. 3,15,12,400 and Rs. 18,62,725 respectively while the Bengal figures are Rs. 3,94,90,100 and Rs. 32,47,675.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Madras Provincial Congress Executive Committee has decided to hold before the seventh of this month elections to the new District Councils under the Nagpur constitutional of the National Congress. The City of Madras has to return 24 representatives to Madras District Council who will also represent the City in the Provincial Congress Committee.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 4, 1921.

FOR GOD OR MAMMON?

Our local morning contemporary has thought fit to compare the total of subscriptions to the new Government of India Loan with that of contributions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, as if the two demands were in the same category; and to suggest, apparently, from the great preponderance of the former, that the Government of India is more popular than Mr. Gandhi with the people of India. We can understand the desire to throw dust in either people's eyes, for one's own purpose; but we cannot understand how anybody can throw dust in his own eyes, as our contemporary is doing, since we acquit the "Times of India"—almost alone of Anglo-Indian journals—of a deliberate intention to pervert the judgment of its readers. What possible analogy can there be between a loan which promises advantage to subscribers in the way of usury—at the expense eventually of the Indian taxpayer—and a freewill offering from which no personal profit whatsoever will accrue to the donor, which is to be applied to the relief of India's pressing needs, which are primary education, soberness, thrift, and the self-help which alone can give self-confidence. It is a very much less costly undertaking to raise a nation into liberty than to keep it in subjection, after it has raised the cry for liberty; and in our minds we have no doubt whatever but that the Tilak Swaraj Fund, even if it rested at a single crore (it has already passed that total) will achieve more for the good of India from the religious and humanitarian standpoint than the Government of India loan were it to reach a hundred crores; and therefore Englishmen in India, who desire the welfare of the Indian people—and we believe that our esteemed contemporary does, according to its lights—should have subscribed to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, which yields no interest in pounds or rupees, rather than to the Loan which promises them great advantages. The elements of peace and goodwill are ill-endowed, the elements of force and hatred are extremely wealthy. But it is a great deal cheaper to do good than to do evil even in the realm of politics, and, a crore of rupees in the possession of a man like Gandhi has the effective value of twenty crores in the hands of a "Satanic" Government, whose breath is usury. A great international financier once assured the present writer that, if £100,000,000 could be accumulated by a saint who had a good acquaintance with money markets, and a clear perception of the world's disease, it would be possible in three months for him to smash the present system and bring the high financiers to their knees merely by throwing that great sum away judiciously. Gandhi we know, has no such revolutionary purpose. His object is to make his people free and God-fearing and self-reliant, worthy to take their place among the free nations of a mighty commonwealth. He has done so much already towards the achievement of that object in such an honest way and with such fine simplicity, that we have now no doubt of his success, nor has India as the Tilak Swaraj Fund Campaign has proved, although our contemporary may prefer the Government of India Loan and its temptations in the way of interest.

THE ANGORA CRISIS.

The news, as telegraphed by Reuter's from Constantinople, that a fierce struggle is going on, in Angora between the Nationalists and the Committee of Union and Progress, represented by agents of Enver Pasha, who is now in Turkestan in command of the Green Army of the Soviets, is likely to mislead the British and the Indian publics The organisation of the Committee of Union and Progress was the only organisation in Turkey apart from the Government administrative system. When the greater part of Turkey, in revolt against Allied injustice, was cut off from the usual source of administration, the C. U. P., by virtue of its organisation, became in fact the Government. The Committee having acquired a bad name in Europe, thanks to hostile propaganda, it was thought politic to leave that name and take the name of Turkish "Nationalists," Nationalism being the best beloved among the shibboleths of Europe. Those of our readers who have studied carefully the noble speech of Mustafa Kemal Pasha to the National Assembly which we published lately, must have wondered at the repetition of the word "initiate." Deputies went among the villages and "initiated" the people; went to the front to encourage and "initiate" the soldiers. It is the regular procedure of the Committee of Union and Progress, to initiate the members, by informing them of certain verities concerning Islam and the condition of the country, and taking from them the oath of initiation, which (we make haste to add, in view of all the lies which have been told about this great progressive movement) is no more terrible than the baptismal vow of Christians, a vow to do one's duty and keep straight. The late Talaat Pasha, some six months before his death, sent a message to the present writer from Berlin to this effect: "We are not Bolsheviks, though we have been forced into alliance with the Bolsheviks. We are one with Mustafa Kemal." Talaat was the recognised chief of the Committee of Union and Progress, so there is no doubt in our mind that the Turkish nationalists are one with the Committee.

But if the Nationalists are one with the Committee of Union and Progress, how can it be that a fierce struggle is now going on between the said Committee and the Nationalists? The explanation, we believe, is this: There are two parties in the Committee. Enver Pasha made himself, exceedingly unpopular with the majority during the war. They said that it was he who caused the awful sufferings of his country by letting Germany drain Turkey both of food-supplies and men which she could not afford; and, they accused him of corruption, possibly, we think, unjustly. Ever since Mahmud Shevket Pasha, his acknowledged master, was assassinated, Enver has been the *enfant terrible* of the Committee. Talaat kept him from a breach, sometimes by humouring him overmuch. Now Talaat is dead, we can well suppose that Enver may regard himself as the great man of Turkey, without a thought for Mustafa Kemal. It seems possible that his imagination, always vivid and volcanic, has caught fire from the grandiose projects of world-conquest or world-liberation of the Bolsheviks; and, excited and disgusted as a number of the Turks must be, at the manifest reluctance to do justice to their country, on the part of the Allies, his agents will find many listeners at Angora. If the Allies wish to defeat these machinations utterly they have but to force the Greek troops to evacuate Thrace and Asia Minor. Such a clear proof of a change of policy towards the Turks would, we believe, change even Enver's hatred to neutrality at least, if not at once to friendliness, and possibly might have the same effect on Moscow, for Lenin seems at any rate to be sincere.

Notes of the Day

Lost Resolutions.

What has happened to Mr. Sastri's resolution on the status of Indians in the Dominions, which, according to Reuter, was to have been moved in the Imperial Conference on the 24th ultimo? Cables dated even July 28th have been received in this country, but there is not a word yet about Mr. Sastri's resolution. Has the discussion on it been adjourned for a few days or has it been shelved in deference to the opposition of Mr. Sastri's exalted colleagues. Or, has Mr. Sastri consented to withdraw it as unnecessary in view of Mr. Churchill's declaration that the British Empire could only have one idea, namely that there should be no barrier of race, colour or creed, preventing any man by merit from reaching any station if he was fitted for it? Mr. Churchill's statement differs very little from the declaration made in the Queen's Proclamation, but how has the solemn pledge given sixty-three years ago been kept in this country? A Viceroy of India, who now occupies the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, treated it as no better than a scrap of paper! In connection with Mr. Churchill's reiteration of the same principle of equality of British citizenship, there is not even the pretence to disguise the fact that it will not be applied immediately. Mr. Churchill is careful to add that "such principle must be most carefully and gradually applied," because of the unwillingness of Mr. Churchill's compatriots in the Dominions to treat Indians as their equals. Does this not show that His Majesty's Government themselves are unprepared, if not unwilling to secure for Indians the redress which they are demanding? However, the way the Imperial Conference treats Mr. Sastri's resolution will be an acid test, for all India, of the Empire's real feelings towards the people of this country.

Turkish "Emancipation of Women."

The apparently unanimous decision of the Turkish Congress in Lausanne in favour of the emancipation of woman will astonish those who still believe Islam to be a religion, whose whole force is static. A still greater surprise is, we can guess, in store for all who think so, since Islam is already beginning again to reveal itself as a dynamic force, second to none on earth, such as it was originally and for many centuries. In respect of woman the fixed principle of the Islamic law is this: that the position of woman must be one of justice in the frame of the existing order of society. The legal rights secured to woman for the last nine years in Muslim countries made her position much more happy, more secure and honourable than that she occupied in Christian countries, where a sentimental woman-worship was professed, but hardly practised. The law of marriage in Islam, needs only to be pruned, of certain customs which have overgrown it, in order to be recognised as the most humane and "modern" of religious laws upon the subject. The union is regarded as a civil contract, not a sacrament, between two independent parties, who retain their independent status under the contract in everything outside the stipulations of the contract. Thus the woman has independent control of her own property, and independent dealings in regard to it.

Facility of Divorce.

The rights of the two parties over each other, and over children of the marriage are defined; and the contract between them can be terminated at the will of either, though for certain natural reasons it is made easier for the man than for the woman to terminate it. And when it is terminated, after a little interval for decency, both parties are at liberty to marry again. Thus the martyrdom of men and women bound together by the marriage tie in spite of temperamental incompatibility is abolished; and the lifelong, sense of bondage of the wife avoided. Polygamy is allowed, and this has been the chief cry of the European woman's movement against the teaching of Islam; but polygamy was licensed for the benefit of women. The permission was given after the battle of Ohod, when the small Muslim community had lost half its men, and there were widows and orphans, not to mention women captives, who could hardly otherwise be decently provided for. As against the curse of prostitution, which is the natural complement of strict monogamy, there is obviously something to be said for legalised polygamy. And where, as in Islam, the wife is a separate legal personality, having her own standing before the law and powers to claim divorce if she is made unhappy, the dangers of polygamy are much reduced. Polygamy had practically disappeared from Turkey long before the war, though it will probably now reappear for the same reasons for which it was first permitted. What remained was the freedom of Islamic law; and that nobody need fear such freedom from the moral point of view we gather from the fact that we knew far more happy, lifelong monogamic unions in Turkey than in England. Upon the other hand we knew a lady who had had seven husbands, and spoke habitually of her children as "that wretched Abdul's boy," "poor Hilmi's girl" and so forth. But we have known her like in England made much worse by moral affectation and hypocrisy.

The Need of Muslim Education.

The sacred law of Islam is the emancipation of woman. All that the Turks have to do is to overcome some prejudices born of customs, which arose long after the Prophet's day, in order to make that emancipation manifest to all the world. And they have to remember that the emancipation of woman according to Islam is better than her emancipation in the way of Europe, which has been haphazard; since it enjoins in all relations decency, without which woman's dignity—and man's—is lost. They have already shown their knowledge of right direction by giving to their girls true Muslim education upon modern lines. When such an education is available for every Muslima, and every Muslim, then we shall say that the Islamic world is as it ought to be, following the example of the holy Prophet and his fortunate companions. And there will no more need to speak of the emancipation of woman in any region of the world.

Racial Equality.

While Lord Reading goes on assuring the world that "beyond the possibility of doubt" it is a "fundamental principle of British Rule" that in India "there can be no trace and must be no trace of racial inequality," not a week has passed, since this declaration was made, without some glaring event coming to the notice of the public, mocking as it were the high pretentions of the bureaucracy regarding the even-handedness of its justice. First, we had the acquittal of a British soldier who was charged with shooting a farmer boy near Poona. The death of this innocent lad has gone unpunished. Then, we had the nominal punishment of another British soldier charged with violating the honesty of a poor Indian woman, and the trying European magistrate's outrageous reflections on the chastity of Indian women. Thirdly, we had the farce of a trial of a European planter accused of shooting a poor old Indian labourer because, as was alleged, the latter had refused to make over his daughter to the planter's lust. The planter was acquitted on the strength of the verdict of his own countrymen. Finally, we have seen the sentence of two years' hard labour inflicted on a tenant of a European zemindar in Behar, though the accused was declared to be "not guilty" by both the Indian assessors at the trial. In the face of cases of palpable injustice of this type occurring week after week, assurances of equality before law such as Lord Reading has been giving sound hollow. If his Excellency cares to know the truth, instead of repeating pious hopes he should go through not only the record of these cases, but also through the Criminal Procedure Code of this country. In the latter he will find whole sections which are based on the denial of the very equality which Lord Reading wishes us to believe is a fundamental principle of British Rule. Let him read Chapter XXXIII of this Code, and he will see how unreal is his claim that an Indian and a European stood on an equal footing in the eye of law. No jury can try a European unless at least half of the jurymen are Europeans while an Indian may be sentenced to transportation for life even against the verdict of his own countrymen. We cannot believe that Lord Reading wishes deliberately to mislead the world by off-hand declarations of the type he lately made. But he has been sufficiently long in this country for him no longer to plead ignorance of real state of affairs. Such declarations are calculated to add insult to the injury Indians are already suffering from.

MODERN CIVILISATION

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VIEWS EXPLAINED.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

"Modern Review" July 1921.

An article has appeared in the public press, concerning Mahatma Gandhi's views, which has one signal advantage. It is a candid and self revealing document. It shows, with remarkable clearness, what the author's own views are with regard to civilisation and progress, in contrast to those of Mahatma Gandhi.

"What kind of Swaraj," the author writes, "will Mr. Gandhi give us, and what lives shall we lead under his Swaraj?"

The answer runs as follows:—

"A veritable dog's life!"

He then goes on to explain what he means. There would be no motor-cars, * no aeroplanes, no armies, no railways, no doctors, no lawyers.

"Mr. Gandhi," he states, "is a sworn enemy of all civilisation, and *all comforts which it brings.*"

There is a world of meaning in that one phrase about 'comforts', which I have italicized. Life becomes a veritable dog's life,—when we cannot have our own motor-cars and all the comforts, which modern civilisation brings in its train.

This view is becoming more and more the practical outlook of those who are called the educated classes in India chiefly owing to the prevalent conditions of life under which we spend our days. But have we ever stopped to consider, what these motor-car comforts of the few imply in actual practice, for the many? Mahatma Gandhi has again and again referred to the poverty, vice and misery of our great modern cities. We cannot separate these evils from the wealth and comfort of those segregated areas where the rich and educated live. We have to go to the slums to understand the full significance of modern civilisation.

Mahatma Gandhi has spent a great portion of his own life in learning, by intimate personal experience, every fact concerning these slums. The poor people have always been his friends, ever welcome at his board and sharing everything he possessed. These slums, where poor people live, with their awful monotony of human misery, are open books to him, which he has read from cover to cover.

I have myself, often and often, watched Mahatma Gandhi, in the heart of the great city of Durban, in South Africa, with hundreds of poor indentured Indian men and women and children about him. Apart from his aid, these poor labourers might have been driven back to work on the sugar plantations at a starving wage, while the absentee shareholders, with their motor-car comforts were reaping their unearned increment out of this servile labour. I have dwelt with Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian 'location' at Pretoria, and in different places, where the Indian, poor people,—the washerman, the vegetable-sellers, and others have been treated like pariahs, while the rich magnates of the gold reef of the Rand built their palatial mansions. And, here in India, as we all know, Mahatma Gandhi has incessantly toiled among the millhands of Ahmedabad, among the oppressed villagers of Champaran and Karia, and in a thousand other ways. He has gained his experience of the life of the poor, in the only one way in which it is possible to learn it, by living himself as a poor man and by working with his own hands, as a labourer.

We, who have not been able to live this life, may have our motor-cars and all the comforts of modern civilisation; but the poor people all over the world are asking the insistent question,—"why should we, the poor, starve? why should we have to pay the price for such luxuries as these?"

That question will have to be answered. Mahatma Gandhi is, out and out, on the side of the poor. That is why the poor people have recognised him instinctively as their friend and champion. That is why, on the other hand, the vested interests of capital and land and wealth have, sooner or later, closed their ranks against him.

Let me repeat my one point, for the sake of absolute clearness. These slums of our great cities, all over the modern world—these areas of squalid, disease-stricken poverty,—are the drab side of the picture of the comforts of our present civilisation? They cannot any longer be banished out of sight and forgotten, while the rich enjoy their luxuries. They appear to be the inevitable consequences of the whole capitalistic system. And so long as that system, which is bound up with 'civilisation', as we use the word to-day, continues to operate, this slum poverty will continue to operate also. This is the plain and open indictment of 'civilisation', that is being made, not merely by a Ruskin, or a Tolstoy, but by nearly all the sanest thinkers of the present age in the West,—by men as different in temperament as Romain Rolland and Kropotkin, as H. G. Wells and Anatole France.

Furthemore, now that we have learnt to study more carefully the history of *peoples*, —not merely of wars and dynasties,—we have slowly come to understand that this same capitalistic civilisation, which is now running riot over the whole world, has not been a growth of the modern age alone. It has swept over the earth's surface many times before, like some fell disease, leaving decay and ruin and death, behind, whenever it has come to the full.

There was a "civilisation" of Pharaoh in Egypt, which manufactured, on a large scale, comforts and luxuries of the few, while the multitudes sweated and starved. But one man, who loved the poor among his own people, named Moses, stood out against the court of Pharaoh and threw

(Continued on page 8.)

THE COAL SETTLEMENT.

PREMIER EXPLAINS TERMS.

PROFIT-SHARING TO BE INTRODUCED.

HOPES OF INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 9-15 p.m., July 2.

Mr. Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Miners' Executive had decided to recommend the terms of the agreement to the men with a view to resumption of work on July 4th. He said that the demand for a profits pool had been definitely abandoned and the main feature of the permanent agreement was the establishment of a new system of payment to wage-earners, namely, profit-sharing with employers. The Premier believed that this would be the largest example of profit-sharing in any country in the world. Wages would be the first charge on Industry and a standard wage of twenty per cent. above that of the pre-war wage would be fixed and after the wage and other costs were satisfied, owners would receive seventeen pounds for every hundred paid in wages. If there were any further proceeds to be divided the workman would receive eighty-three and the owners seventeen pounds. The settlement would last until September 30th, 1922, and he believed that it would result in unprecedented harmony in the Coal Industry.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Lloyd George said that operation of the agreement from the outset would create great difficulties. Certain important districts which had been hardest hit during the last six months deserved special consideration and the owners supported miners had pressed Government to assist in restarting these pits and had also convinced Government that resumption would only be partial without assistance. Wages in South Wales would be reduced 9/6 daily and it had been arranged that there would be an immediate reduction of 2 shillings per shift and an additional sixpence in August and September respectively. Beyond that period the permanent agreement would come into operation and the subsidy of ten millions which Government had decided to grant would not be concerned with it. The Premier said that in districts where Government aid was necessary or where wages were reduced by settlement, owners had agreed to forego three months' profits under a profit-sharing scheme. Finally a National Board would be established, consisting of equal numbers of miners and owners and also District Boards to which disputes would be referred.

"NEW ERA OF PEACE AND GOOD-WILL."

Mr. Lloyd George appealed that nothing should be said to increase the difficulties of the task of the Miners' Executive. The settlement was a great and promising experiment and no such principles had ever before been applied to a great industry on such a scale. The Premier hoped that it would create new relations between Capital and Labour, and emphasised that the alarming reduction in output of this basic industry made essential the introduction of a new spirit, which would revive export of coal and enable British Industries to produce goods and compete in the markets of the world. Under the co-partnership arrangement of wages and profits, industry would improve and hence though the conflict had been most costly and destructive if the new system was worked in a spirit of goodwill, it would amply repay the nation for all the damage and open a new era of peace in all industries.

VOTE TO BE DISCUSSED ON JULY 7TH.

Mr. Asquith said that the House would take a grave responsibility if it refused Government authority to grant the subsidy.

Mr. Clynes urgently hoped that miners would agree to the recommendation of their leaders to accept the settlement, which had most important bearing upon future relations between employers and employed. Mr. Clynes appealed to the whole Trade Union movement to learn the lesson of the folly of their methods of dispute and the obsolete character of their machinery and appealed to Trades Unionists to have greater faith in their leaders.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the vote would be submitted to the House on July 1st.

Several members said that speeches and discussion of the vote might irritate miners and prevent resumption on July 4th and consequently it was arranged that the vote should not be discussed on July 1st, but at the Report Stage on July 7th.

COAL STRIKE SETTLED.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m.

It is officially announced that the coal strike is settled.

HOPE OF "FULL STEAM AHEAD."

SEQUEL TO MINERS' SETTLEMENT.

COLLIERS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES OVERJOYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 29.

Full steam ahead is the hope, if not the full expectation of everybody as a result of the miners' settlement. A few railways announce increased services almost immediately and the hope to resume normal conditions in a fortnight, and introduce the postponed excursion trains at the time of the August holidays. On the other hand, cautious industrial quarters are uttering a warning against the expectation of anything in the nature of a trade boom, because it will be weeks, and, in some cases, months, before the mines are fully working. Moreover, coal is not likely to be cheapened as a result of the agreement until the colliery competition is restored. Much depends on the output.

Telegrams from coal-fields and industrial centres describe the joy at the prospect of the resumption, and colliers themselves are very pleased. The Miners' Federation is understood to anticipate a certain amount of quibbling in some districts, and, yesterday, sent a message to districts strongly urging the acceptance, and stating that every economic and political factor is dead against the miners obtaining the pool.

The opinion is expressed that when normal trade returns the principles contained in the new proposals, will provide a more just method of fixing wages and profit than ever before. The chief merit of the new arrangement, in the eyes of the public, is the fact that it promises permanence. Once signed it will operate for at least fifteen months.

RESULT OF ENGINEERS EMPLOYEE'S BALLOT.

GAS WORKERS AGREE TO REDUCTION OF 6s-9d WEEKLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

The ballot of engineering employees on the employers' offer of the reduced wages shows a substantial majority against the acceptance.

Gasworkers, numbering ninety thousand, have agreed to the reduction of six shillings and ninepence, a week.

DE VALERA'S REPLY.

ANXIOUS FOR LASTING ANGLO-IRISH PEACE.

INVITATION FOR A JOINT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

De Valera has replied to the Premier, declaring that he is consulting such principal representatives of the Irish nation as are available. He emphasises their earnest desire to effect a lasting Anglo-Irish peace, but he sees no avenue of achieving this, if Ireland's essential unity is denied. He promises to reply more fully after a discussion with the Unionists.

De Valera is writing Sir James Craig and other leading Unionists inviting them to meet him at Mansion House in Dublin, on July 4th.

IRELAND'S SOUTHERN PARLIAMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 3.

The Southern Irish Parliament opened in Dublin to-day. Only 15 out of 64 Senators and 4 out of 128 Commoners attended. The Parliament adjourned until July 15th to enable members to take the oath, failing which Parliament will be dissolved and Crown Colony Government established.

UNITY OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACES.

MR. CHURCHILL ON IRISH PROBLEM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd 0-30 a.m., July 3.

Speaking at the English-speaking Union's Luncheon in honour of the Delegation from Virginia and Mr. Nicholas Butler, Mr. Churchill described July 4th 1918 as an epoch-making date, when not merely the declaration of independence but a declaration of Inter-dependence was made marking the end of all possibilities of quarrels between English-speaking peoples. One grave impediment to the growing unity of English-speaking peoples was Ireland. "We have now reached" said Mr. Churchill "the point of full tragedy, but not without growing light of hope of reconciliation of Anglo-Irish interests and sentiments." No one could foretell course of events, but Mr Churchill emphasised that the British people must not merely consider Ireland and Irishmen, but the very much larger and wider considerations outside the United Kingdom. The reward of happy settlement would be reaped across the Atlantic.

PREMIER'S INVITATION.

ACCEPTED BY ULSTER CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m.

The Ulster Cabinet has accepted Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference on Ireland.

PROSPECTS OF UNDERSTANDING WITH KEMALISTS.

LINE WEST OF ISMIDT PROCLAIMED NEUTRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.

Constantinople.—The Allies have proclaimed a neutral line ten kilometres to the West of Ismidt which will be lightly held. It remains to be seen whether the Kemalists will respect this line or push on. In Constantinople the prospects of the understanding with the Kemalists is somewhat prejudiced by the reported arrival of Chicherin at Angora whose presence will strengthen the hands of the Extremists.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Deaths are announced of General Sir William Henry Seymour, and Colonel Henry Wemyss Feilden.

[Gen. Sir William Henry Seymour, was born in 1822. He entered the army in 1847 and served in the Crimea 1854-55 (medal 4 clasps, Turkish medal). He distinguished himself in the Indian mutiny.]

[Col. Henry Wemyss Feilden was born in 1838. He served in the Indian mutiny (1857-58) **in China (1860), in the Boer War (1881) and** the Boer War (1900-02).]

LONDON, June 29.

The death is announced of Lady Randolph Churchill, following amputation of a foot after an accident.

The late Lady Randolph Churchill was a daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York. She married Lord Randolph Churchill in 1874 and in 1900 she married for the second time George Cornwallis West whom she divorced in 1918. In 1918 she married Mr. Montagu Porch. She has numerous publications to her credit:—"Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill," "His Borrowed Plumes," "The Bill of Small Talks on big subjects" etc. etc. She was Proprietor and Editor of the Anglo-Saxon Review.

PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED.

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. at 11-30 a.m.

Yesterday's Premiers' Conference was marked by a long confidential exposition by Mr. Lloyd George, followed by a discussion in which most of the Dominion representatives participated. The discussion centred on foreign policy and lasted for one hour. Secrecy of proceedings is still observed but the "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent states that two schools of thought were developed in the conference. One holds that the European or at least the Middle Eastern affairs should be kept in a separate compartment for which Britain should be solely responsible. The dominions should not seek information and should waive their rights to influence decisions on European matters but elsewhere the Dominions should be consulted and their views should be entitled to the fullest consideration while the most extensive information with regard to the policy in area immediately adjacent to them should be available. Thus Canada should be recognised as specially interested in the United States and South Africa with regard to African matters. This proposal found considerable support but it was opposed by more conservative schools who regard the compartmental idea as impracticable and unwise. It is understood that ministers from the same country hold different views.

DISCUSSION ON ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

INDIA'S OBJECTION TO THE TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m.

The discussion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance initiated at yesterday's Imperial Conference by Mr. Lloyd George was resumed to-day. Contrary to some reports it is understood that there is a consensus of opinion in favour of renewal. It is believed that Indian objection to the Treaty on the ground that of the raisons d'etre was the possibility of trouble in India will be easily overcome. Views apparently centre round a course to be pursued in order to maintain and strengthen friendship with America and any necessary amendments to bring the alliance into conformity with the League of Nations' Covenant.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

CANADA HOSTILE TO RENEWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 1.

Mr. Balfour and Sir Worthington Evans attended the Imperial Conference for the first time yesterday, when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was again discussed. The "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent asserts that Canada strongly opposes the renewal of the Alliance on the ground that it has served its purpose and no longer harmonizes with the new International spirit. Canada also fears that a renewal might lead to armaments competition with America and thereby impose a fresh burden upon Canada's limited Military and Naval defence resources.

OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT QUESTION.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 29.

The Premiers' Conference, to-day, heard a long statement by Mr. Churchill with regard to the Overseas Settlement, after which a meeting appointed a special committee consisting of Sir George Perley (Canada), Sir James Allen (New Zealand), Mr. Mentz (South Africa) and Mr. Hunter (Australia) to formulate a detailed scheme of immigration for submission to the conference.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

TO LAND IN BOMBAY ON NOV. 5TH.

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 3.

H. M. S. Renown will shortly be fitted in preparation for the Prince of Wales tour. The point of landing on Indian soil has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be Bombay on account of the historical precedent of ten years ago. The date of arrival has been tentatively fixed for November 5th.

NEW STEAMER SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 29.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 4.

Melbourne.—"The Age" states that arrangements have been concluded between the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies to conduct a fortnightly mail service to Australia.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

INDIAN "DORA" AND ITS BRUTAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL

(Specially Written for "The Catholic Herald.") (BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

The following is the second of the series of articles, on India, contributed by Mr. B. G Horniman, to the "Catholic Herald," wherein he, in his masterly style, traces the sins of ommission and commission of the bureaucracy, characterising the announcement of August 1917 made by Mr. Montagu as "a huge camouflage" The first article appeared in our issue of July 2 (Saturday):—

II

The causes of discontent with British rule in India are chiefly associated in the minds of people in this country with the one pregnant word—"Amritsar," the scene of one of the most ferocious and wanton massacres of defenceless people in history. But it need hardly be said that Amritsar and the events which immediately preceded and succeeded that atrocity were but the culmination of a long process of mis-rule, oppression and provocation on the one side and a gradual stirring to resistance of the most long-suffering and patient people in the world on the other.

METHODS OF REPRESSION.

For many years before the war the Government of India had been armed with extraordinary weapons of repression against popular agitation and the expression of inconvenient public discontent, to which it resorted from time to time. Some of the ancient regulations which it could use as part of the permanent law of the land were of a character which Magna Charta abolished in this country nearly a thousand years ago, and the use of which is expressly prohibited in the constitutions of modern civilised states. But a Liberal Minister was not ashamed to defend their use in Parliament. As Lord Morley put it, when he was justifying deportations and internments without trial in 1907, if you happened to have these old and very effective weapons in your armoury, there was no reason why you should not take them out when occasion demanded. Then there was the Press Act, the Seditious Meetings Act, and other measures of an Austrian type, all passed when the same Liberal Secretary of State was in office.

AN INDIAN D.O.R.A.

But with the war came an opportunity not to be missed for making the stranglehold of the executive which possessed these abnormal measures stronger still on the neck of the people. The Press Act, known in India as the Star Chamber Act, which penalised without trial, and its companions together with the old regulations, were not enough. India was presented with a Dora of her own, an improvement on its English prototype, known as the Defence of India Act. It was passed with many smooth words as to the need for special powers to deal with the machinations of the King's enemies during war time, and the few protests against some of its provisions uttered by Indian members of the Legislative Council were quickly silenced by the assurances glibly offered by the Government that law-abiding citizens had nothing to fear from it. It is a simple measure, whose beauty and effectiveness lay in its provision—one to which we are now getting accustomed in this country—for the making of regulations and orders in Council. These were poured forth in great profusion, and it was quickly made apparent, without any attempt at excuse or concealment, that its use was to be extended far beyond purposes which could be legitimately related to the war.

THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN INTERNED

Under the regulations, thousands of men, chiefly of the younger generation, were interned, some in solitary cells, some in ordinary jails, some in reserved locations. The procedure was so harsh, indeed ferocious, in some cases, that men went mad, or were driven to suicide. Two particularly sad cases will illustrate the utter lack of humanity in the minds of those responsible for the administration of the Act, though it will not surprise, perhaps, a public that has seen what human authority is capable of in Ireland to-day.

A young Bengali professor, who had had a brilliant university career, suddenly disappeared from his home. For long his distraught mother was unable to learn what had happened to him. Then she heard that he was interned in a distant jail. She petitioned the Government in vain for a proper enquiry into his case. After a further lapse of time, news was brought her that confinement in a solitary cell, and God knows what else, had turned his hair white and driven him insane. He was removed to a criminal lunatic asylum—this man who had never been even charged with, much less convicted of any crime. Again the distracted mother petitioned the Government. You have made my poor son mad, she said, in effect; you have destroyed his mind, surely he cannot harm you now, even if he ever desired to do so; let me, at least, have the care of his body. The answer, after several months, came in cold, heartless official language. The poor lady was informed that her request for her son's release could not be granted, but if she wished to be near him, the Government would make arrangements for her

To take up her residence in the asylum provided she consented to be subject to the same rules and restrictions as applied to the other inmates.

THE CASE OF TWO BENGALI LADIES.

The other case is that of two Bengali ladies who were arrested in their village home through a peculiarly stupid error on the part of the police. One of them was enceinte. They were made to walk several miles in custody along a country road, then carried in a bullock cart, and finally lodged in a common jail, where they remained for a fortnight, even after the mistake had been discovered and exposed in the Press. The official explanation of the failure to release them immediately was that a telegram regarding their case was mislaid! No one was punished, not even a reasonable censure was passed on those responsible.

These imprisonments and internments were chiefly in Bengal and the Punjab, but they were not confined to those provinces. And all over India the regulations were put in force for the suppression of public speech. Well-known Indian leaders, like Mr. Tilak and Mr Bepin Chandra Pal were forbidden to enter Sir Michael O'Dwyer's "Model" province, and Mrs. Besant was excluded from the province of Bombay by that prince of liberal poseurs, Lord Willingdon, who, while laying his hand on his heart on every occasion, and professing his unbounded sympathy with Indian aspirations, never hesitated about obeying the behests of his permanent officials when any dirty work in the repression of those aspirations had to be done. Finally, Mrs. Besant, who was conducting at the time Home Rule propaganda on perfectly legitimate and constitutional lines, was interned, her paper, "New India", suppressed and her press confiscated by the Government of Lord Pentland, who told the people of Madras, among whom she laboured, that she must put out of their minds all thoughts of the early attainment of self-government, and warned them that he had drastic powers, which he would not hesitate to use.

THE AGITATION GROWS.

But of what avail was all this in the effort to crush the spirit and aspirations of an awakened people, who had made and were making sacrifices for the freedom of others, and were burning to be free themselves? The more repression grew, the stronger grew the agitation for freedom, and the attack on Mrs. Besant, then at the zenith of her popularity, combined with the attempt to curb other leaders, and the continued horror of the Bengal internments, fanned such a flame of indignation through the land that the Government, both in India and England, grew alarmed. The war was at its darkest pitch, and India must give more men and more money; it must help to make more munitions and supply more food for the armies in the field. Something must be done to appease the people. The popular anger was not confined to so-called 'extremists" and "agitators." It was affecting all classes.

THE MESOPOTAMIA SCANDAL.

At any other time the Government of India would have struck an attitude of the familiar kind. It would have asked for confidence in the men on the spot. It would have demanded support for authority and the hard-faced men in Parliament would have given it blindly all the support it wanted. But the Government of India at the moment was in a delicate position. It had been hopelessly discredited by the Mesopotamia scandal, and it would have had to account to public opinion at home, for once in a way roused to sympathy for the Indian people by timely help that saved the Empire from disaster, for the hidden change from an India, apparently, full of loyalty and enthusiasm for the war, to an India hot with anger and inclined to jib at further demands on its generosity.

THE COMING OF MONTAGU.

It was at this moment that Mr. Montagu replaced Mr. Chamberlain at the India Office. Mr. Montagu was also in a delicate positon. He had preceded his assumption of office by an attack on the whole system of Government in India, which the wildest Indian agitator, at that time, could hardly have hoped to excel. The Indian Government, he had said, was hopelessly antediluvian, the whole system was wooden and inelastic; it wanted reforming from top to bottom. Mr. Montagu was brought to the India Office for the definite task of pacifying Indian opinion, as well as British opinion excited by the Mesopotamia disclosures. He could hardly begin by supporting Lord Chelmsford and his subordinate governors and lieutenant-governors in the wholesale campaign against popular aspirations on which they had undoubtedly embarked. It was essential that they should be pulled up, and it was equally essential to administer a sop-rific to the Indian people. So Lord Chelmsford and his colleagues received a polite snub and a broad hint, which resulted in the release of Mrs. Besant and the cessation for the time being of active repression. And Mr. Montagu made the famous announcement of August, 1917, that the attainment of responsible government

(Continued on next page.)

TURKISH CAPTURE OF ISMIDT.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. at 12-30 p.m.

Constantinople.—It appears that the report of the Turkish capture of Ismidt is at least premature. The Kemalists attacked the Port while the Greeks were withdrawing their troops preparatory to receiving them. The Greeks relanded some troops and restored the situation.

A severe struggle is proceeding in Angora between the Nationalists and the agents of the Committee of Union and Progress acting on the instigation of Enver Pasha and supported by the Bolshevis The Nationalists are anxious to arrive at satisfactory agreement with the Allies during withdrawal of the Greeks from Smyrna.

BEKIR SAMI BEY.

ARRIVES IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

A Paris telegram states that Bekir Sami Bey, and his Delegates from the Angora Government have arrived there.

TO HELP INDIAN MEDICINE.

AMERICA'S OFFER OF A LAKH.

(From our Correspondent)

DELHI, July 2.

America has offered one lakh of rupees for the progress of Indian Medicines to Prof. Dr. N. R. Joshi of the Ram Bar Aushadhalya' Delhi Ballibaran. The doctor Saheb had been in America for some nine years and has distinguished himself as the manager of The Moran Ayurvedic Medicine Co., Ltd. Vancour and as a member of the board of trade there.

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 30.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee the following office-bearers for the current year under new constitution of the Congress were elected:

President: Dr. Ansari, Vice-Presidents: Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Payarelal Sharma of Meerut; Secretaries: Mr. Asaf Ali, Lala Shankarlal and Lala Hanwant Sahai.

At the same meeting the following were elected to All-India Congress Committee:—Hakim Ajmal Khan, M. Abdul Aziz Ansari, Lala Shankar Lal, Shaik Md. Taqi and Lala Hanwant Sahai from Delhi; Pandit Peyarelal Sharma and Nawab Ismail Khan from Meerut; Pandit Radhe Krishna Bhargave from Muttra; Mr. Asaf Ali from Muzaffarnagar and Lala Raghunath Porwal from Rethra.

MADRAS MILL STRIKE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

MILITRRY AID RESORTED TO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

In connection with the mill strike trouble a representative of the "Hindu" who visited the scene recently writes first that it is stated that Authi Dravidas after vacating their huts and removing themselves to the mill school poured petrol on the roofs of their huts and set fire to them and that the fire engines though ready in the police station were not used to put out flames last night. Residents of the locality believe that Authi Dravidas were incited to commit violence against the peaceful residents and police were not preventing them from doing such things. He says the locality is panic stricken on account of the turbulent attitude of Authi Dravidas.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of "Swadeshmitram" who visited the scene writing to the "Hindu" about the alleged incendiarism by the caste strikers says that he had heard versions to the effect that it was casteman's house that was first set fire to and Authi Dravidas houses were caught in conflagration on the first occasion and that on the second occasion it was encouragement and promise of new huts being built that caused voluntary incendiarism by some Authi Dravidas who had taken precaution to remove their things during day for the purpose. He also asks for explanation as to how it happened that serious injuries and wounds as had been inflicted should have more or less exclusively been caused till yesterday to caste labourers and that such of those who are now under treatment should be all caste strikers and none from Authi Dravidas who are supposed to be oppressed, intimidated and attacked by the former.

SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The situation in connection with the mill-workers' strike is growing serious day by day. The Fire Brigade and police, proceeding to the scene of fire, are being stoned and obstructed. Conflict between Audi-Dravidas who have resumed work and others who are still on strike, is imminent. Last night at about 8-30 Pulianthope Cheri was again the scene of a disastrous fire when it is reported at a rough estimate that hundreds of huts were burnt down. The police and Fire Brigade were promptly on the scene, but they were handicapped on account of strong [illegible] and fire lasted for about an hour. Consequently the damage is reported to be very great, but so far as it could be ascertained there was no loss of life. The Police Commissioner anticipating increasing trouble in the locality has decided to remove the Audi-Dravidas altogether from Perambur. Accordingly he and Swami Desikannanda removed the whole lot of them from Perambur to Vyasarpady.

MILITARY HELP SENT FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Regarding the last night's setting fire to the huts of the Authi Dravidas further reports says that police found difficulty to get to the scene on account of possibility of being sniped by the strikers. A lorry containing 30 policemen from Vellore proceeding to the scene from Egmore railway station was fired upon badly hitting a constable in the neck. As police forces under Mr. Pehy amounted in all to about 200, Police Commissioner consulted the Chief Presidency Magistrate as to the advisability of calling the military. The Magistrate satisfying himself that the object of mob was to prevent police from going anywhere near fire which had already grown to immense proportions gave his consent. A little after the arrival of troops two or three shots were heard from the Mahomedan street near Labour Union premises. Under the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate troops were posted as observation guard in the vicinity of the mill to prevent any mischief and when police got to the scene of fire there were no hostile strikers anywhere near, the mob evidently having retired on the advent of military. Picketing was carried on and after the military had withdrawn The local reserve police reinforced by the armed reserve from Vellore and St. Thomas Mount patrolled the streets with fixed bayonets throughout the night. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Commissioner of Police and A. J. Happel Deputy Commissioner of Police inspected the Labour Union premises and the principal rooms were securely locked. The last night's occurrence has caused great panic among the Authi Dravidas residing in other parts of Madras and many of them are seen leaving their homes or suburbs.

ANOTHER FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

There was another fire this morning with the result that almost all the huts inhabited by the Authi Dravidas in Pullianthope have been burnt to ashes and about two thousand persons rendered homeless are now being accommodated in two bungalows situated not far from the place. No loss of life is reported. At the instance of the Police Commissioner the Authi Dravidas have been removed from the troubled locality to Vyasarapady. Mr. Moir is making arrangements to feed the Authi Dravidas until the bread winners are able to resume work at mills under normal conditions. With this view he has purchased 25 bags of rice and provisions of the value of about Rs. 200. Certain philanthrophically disposed private citizens have also come forward to help these unfortunate people. The refugees yesterday afternoon were fed by Mr. M. C. Madurai Pillay M. L. C. and Swami Desikhananda.

NO FREE PASSAGE FOR ASSAM "COOLIES."

BENGAL GOVT.'S GREAT HUMANITY.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO COL. WEDGWOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In reply to Col. Wedgwood Mr. Montagu said that the Government of India did not feel it their duty to give the coolies from Assam free passages to their homes. Every conceivable step to safeguard the interests of the poor deluded coolies had been taken but obviously it would be unwise to establish a precedent that where a coolie broke his contract and left his work owing to a gross misrepresentation that liability should be put on the Government. The Government of Bengal had acted with great humanity and had done everything possible.

BOGUS CANDIDATES AT ELECTIONS

PROPOSAL FOR ALTERATION OF RULES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Col. Yate urged that in view of a number of bogus candidates at the last election in India each candidate should be required to make a deposit which would be forfeited if he failed to secure a prescribed number of votes. Mr. Montagu replied that he had communicated Col. Yate's previous question on this subject to the Government of India but he had as yet received from the Government of India no proposals for alteration of rules. Mr. Montagu doubted whether the Government of India would think an alteration necessary until they had considered what other amendments, if any, were required for the purposes of the next general election.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS.

"UNABLE TO LIVE ON THEIR PAY"!

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Stewart affirmed that the numbers of the district officers in India were unable to live on their pay. Mr. Montagu replied that issue of the resolution of the Government of India with regard to the pay of the Imperial Indian Services could be expected very shortly.

Mr. Stewart asked whether the Government of India could not do something to help the Indian Civil Servants in regard to the enormous cost of passages between India and England. Mr. Montagu replied that he thought that Mr. Stewart would find all the circumstances were met.

THE BLIND IN INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

Replying to Mr. Grundy in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu stated that at the census in 1911 the number of the blind in the British India was 175,000 males and 173,000 females. No special legislation was applicable solely to the blind and need of such a legislation had not become apparent. Mr. Montagu pointed out that gratuitous treatment of eye diseases was available to all the poor in the British India.

CABLE ITEM.

Emir Katsina has arrived in London from Nigeria. He is making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

POLICE VIGILANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Enquiries made this afternoon regarding strike situation show that everything is quiet but police have not slackened their vigilance as they expect that trouble might start afresh at any moment. So far no arrests have been made in connection with the last night's happenings and it got abroad that there was going to be a loot. Relief measures are being organised for the homeless Authi Dravidas.

POLICE GUARD WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Accounts of the troubles in connection with the mill strike published by the "Hindu" shows that the Chief Presidency Magistrate and other police officials visited the Labour Union premises to-day. The Vice President of the Union in an interview with the officials learnt that the object of the police guard being kept at the premises of the Union was that the police received information overnight to the effect that two revolvers had been hidden in the premises. On search police found nothing and hence police guard was withdrawn.

MODERN CIVILISATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

in his lot with the oppressed Hebrews. For this reason, to-day, while the names of all the Pharaohs are forgotten, this one man is honoured, by Christians and Musalmans alike, as a Prophet of God. We read in the Bible about him,—

"By faith Moses, when he was grown up, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter, choosing rather to be evil entreated with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season By faith he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king: for he endured as seeing him who is invisible."

To take a more recent example. The Roman Empire fell, at last, because of its neglect of the poor. For its civilisation had been built up, as that of Egypt and of Babylon before it, out of the tears and blood of countless, toiling slaves. Under the Roman Empire, the few had their comforts,—their marble baths and halls, with slaves ever ready at hand to attend them, while the poor had to be content with doles of bread and a few public amusements. The multi-millionaires of ancient Rome flaunted before the eyes of men their wealth and their vice in their sea-side palaces, at Pompeii and Herculaneum, on the Bay of Naples. But there was a peasant, in a far-off province of Judaea, whose name was Jesus of Nazareth. He had seen, at close quarters, this exploiting enslaving 'Civilisation' in the rich Graeco-Roman cities by the shores of the Sea of Galilee, and he pronounced his woe upon them:—

"Woe unto thee, Bethsaida! Woe unto thee, Capernaum. Art thou exalted, with buildings reaching unto the heavens: Thou shalt be brought down to hell!"

But turning from these wealthy cities, with their gold and marble, their luxury and banqueting, he spoke his message of peace and sympathy to the poor:—

"Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart, and ye shall find rest to your souls."

Here was a message not of material comforts, but of spiritual joy. Christ told his disciples ever to seek to serve God and to despise Mammon,—the Mammon of those wealthy and luxurious cities. Christ gave his own ideal of a perfect human life in these well remembered words.

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin.

"And yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

"Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, how much more shall he clothe you, O ye of little faith!

"Be not therefore anxious, saying, what shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed?

"But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Since those words were uttered, the Roman Empire has passed into the dust. The names of its greatest Emperors are all well nigh forgotten. But there is one name of that period in history, which has reached to every corner of the earth in blessing—the name ofhat peasant of Nazareth, Jesus, the Christ, who thus declared the will of God to men.

We pass rapidly down the centuries to the Byzantine Empire with its centre in the luxurious city of Constantinople, and its emporiums at Alexandria and Antioch Wealth on the one hand and servile labour on the other were eating like a cancer at its heart. And in contrast to all these in far distant Arabia we see one who lived the life of the desert, the life of the open air amid bracing poverty and a freedom from luxury of any kind whatever,—Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam. Men have wondered at the marvellous advance of the Arabian adventurers, as they swept forward to the conquest of Syria and Egypt. But their secret lay in the simplicity of their life, their power of joyful endurance of hardship their new found brotherhood of faith in God, untainted by the luxury of the Byzantine Civilisation and unstained by its servile misery. They came, not merely as conquerors, but redeemers.

We may draw before our eyes the picture of that one incident, when the Prophet, Muhammad, was in the cave with the faithful Abu Bakr, and they had been deprived of all earthly help, and every hope seemed gone.

Abu Bakr said to the Prophet,—"We two are alone."

"Nay," said Muhammad, "God is with us,—a third."

It was not in the material wealth of the world that man's true strength lay,—this was the Prophet's meaning—but in the spiritual blessing which God's presence can always bestow. In God's service, stripped of all human comforts, is a greater wealth than anything external is able to import.

Those who regard all the comforts of modern civilisation as necessities,—if man's life is not to be "a veritable dog's life,"—can hardly appreciate the bracing atmosphere which a man breathes, when all these outward comforts are abandoned and the soul of man is set free. The Great Renunciation of the Buddha under the Bo Tree, the Ultimate Faith of Muhammad in the cave, are acts of joyful victory. They reveal spiritual powers which, in the average man, are as yet almost wholly undeveloped. They have a strength and an inspiration which is of infinitive value. And Mahatma Gandhi is bringing home to us this truth in singular and unheard-of ways. His voice, with its strange accent, appears to me to be strikingly in harmony with the voice of Jesus of Nazareth, who said,—"Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

(To be continued.)

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

JOINT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatmaji has made it clear that the collection for Tilak Swaraj Fund need not stop after the Fund has reached the minimum fixed at Bezwada The two premier Marathi Dramati Companies, viz., the Gandharv Natak Mandali and the Lalitkaladarsha Natak Mandali are going to perform the play Manapamana together in aid of the Swaraj Fund. I understand that the performance was to be staged on the 30th June but was put off for want of a suitable theatre. It is, as far as what I know goes, to come off during the next week and therefore, it is that I have referred to the Mahatmaji's statement in the beginning. The joint performance will in every respect be a unique performance and surely bring in a substantital contribution to the sacred cause of gaining Swaraj by only peaceful methods. Lovers of Lokamanya will give unstintedly to the coffers of these two companies who are just now vying in a sacred cause and whose coffers for the day are to belong to the Congress. As lovers of the country all playgoers actual or prospective will agree with me in commending the spirit the two operatic companies at the top are exhibiting and show their agreement by subscribing literally. At the same time all lovers of art will agree with me when I suggest that this union welded by the innate love of Swaraj will exhibit itself for the sake of Art per etc. Mr. Balgandharv playing the heroine and Mr. Bhonsle, the hero supported by the skilful Mr. Bodas — such a combination would be a sight worth seeing even for the departed lovers of Art. More than once were attempts made to bring about this combination. Where even influential individual's call failed, the Nation's call has succeeded and now lovers of Art are entitled to request that there should be a couple of joint performances after the Swaraj Fund, performance. It is up to these two companies, who are absolutely dependent on the people to respond to this request.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KAMATIPURA.

PURSE TO BE PRESENTED TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

A public meeting of the Residents of Kamatipura will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 (S.T.) at Kamathipura 9th Street Girl School compound to present Mahatma Gandhiji with a purse of Rs. 1,101, the resident's contribution to the Tilak Swarajya Fund.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

PRESENTS PURSE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

At noon on Thursday, Mahatma Gandhi received a deputation of ladies representing the recently founded but already successful Rashtriya Stree Sabha. The deputation, led by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, comprised the following well-known leaders and workers of the woman's movement in Bombay: Atiya Begum, Kalivantibai, Ratanben, Saloch n ben, Tapibai, Krishnaben, Mrs. Dalpatram, Mrs. Kapadia and Bachuben. A child, Chandrakant, handed Mahatmaji the purse.

Grand total up to date in cash and promises went up to Rs. 32,000 out of which Rs. 22,000 is earmarked and 10,000 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The amount has been collected by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at meetings and by house to house collections of which the sum of Rs. 22,000 have been specially earmarked by the donors who have already contributed to the T. S. Fund for National Education and Charkha among women through the agency of Rs. S. S.

DELHI PROVINCE.

RS. 1,22,000: 50,000 MEMBERS: 69,000 CHARKHAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 1.

The latest figures show that the Delhi province has contributed Rs. 1,22,000 towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund, enlisted 50,000 people as members of the Congress and introduced 69,000 *Charkas*.

BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

RS. 38,000: 10,000 MEMBERS: 3,500 CHARKHAS.

Collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund up-to-date for the Bijapur District amount to Rs. 38,000 which is Rs. 12,000 more than its full quota. Collections in the district are still going on. Full information is not yet to hand. Congress membership stands at 10,000. 3,500 *Charkas* are actively working in the district.

RAIPUR MUNICIPALITY.

RESOLVE FOR CONTRIBUTING RS. 1,000 TO SWARAJ FUND.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Raipur writes under date July 1:—

The Raipur Municipal Committee, by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution, contributing one thousand rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund to be handed over to the District Congress Committee, Raipur, earmarked for some educational purpose beneficial to the public of Raipur.

BURMAH BILL IN LORDS.

PASSES THIRD READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 28.

The Burmah Bill has passed its Third Reading in the House of Lords. Indian Divorces Validity Bill has been read for the Third time in the House of Commons.

INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 3.

The reports of the India Committee of the Imperial Institute on the possibility of increasing the utilisation of the Indian timbers in Britain and using Indian paper materials have been issued. The opinion is expressed that there will be an opening for extension of the export to Britain of certain Indian hard woods for decorative and other purposes and it is also thought that the Indian bamboos and Savannah grasses will be valuable for paper making. Reports suggest that the Government of India should in every way encourage the Indian paper-pulp industry.

MARSHAL FOCH VISITS INDORE MAHARAJA',

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 28.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 3.

Marshal Foch accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp to-day paid a visit to the Maharaja of Indore in Paris to thank him for the magnificent assistance which His Highness' troops rendered during the war and for His Highness' present to and generous interest in the various relief works particularly in helping the mutiliated soldiers.

The Maharaja of Indore replied that he had been deeply impressed on visiting the battlefields with France's sufferings. What little he was now doing was primarily for France and humanity in general. He expressed his deepest gratitude to Marshal Foch for what he had done for all during the war.

MADRAS MINISTER OF EDUCATION,

RESIGNS OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Owing to ill-health the Hon. Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiar has sent in his resignation of his post as Minister of Education.

SIND CONTRIBUTES TWO LAKHS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 1.

The total collections, for the Tilak Swaraj Fund in Sind, amount to over 2 lakhs, Hyderabad (Sind) alone contributing 80 thousands.

KAMATIPURA COLLECTIONS.

The residents of Kamatipura have remitted Rs. 2,101 as donation to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

UMBERGAON'S CONTRIBUTION.

Umbergaon Peta oversubscribed its quota. Fund promised is Rs. 4,500. Cash in hand Rs. 3,486-8-9 The number of members enrolled is 846.

LATEST FIGURES ABOUT 108 LAKHS.

The increase upto date, according to the latest intimation, in the former total of 105 lakhs has been of 2 lakhs and 75 thousand rupees, the details being:—Behar 1½ more than the sum formerly announced Bombay 1½ lakh more than the sum previously announced. This brings the total to 107¾ lakhs.

RS. 42,000 FROM SHROFFS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association at a public meeting held yesterday in the Edward's Theatre, presented a purse of Rs. 42,000 to Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

SIND COLLECTIONS.

OVER TWO LAKHS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 2.

Information received from the various districts shows the total of the collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund from Sind to be two lakhs and thirty thousands. About forty thousand members have been enrolled and over ten thousand *charkas* have been introduced in Sind.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. Moberley, Mr. Stephen Calvocoressi and Captain and Mrs. A. K. MacEwan arrived at Government House on Saturday.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling three and five-sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven-thirty-two pence.

GLORY OF GUJERAT.

OFFERS FIVE TIMES ITS SHARE.

LAKH OF CHARKHAS INTRODUCED.

(From our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD July 1.

A largely attended public meeting was held in the Tilak Maidan last night, Principal Gidvani presiding. The whole town was eager to learn if Gujarat had been able to fulfil her quota of work that she would contribute more than three times its quota viz. 10 lakhs to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Deafening cheers drowned Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's voice when he announced that Gujarat Contributions had already reached 15 lakhs five times its quota. A lakh of Charkhas too have been introduced. Congress Memberships stand at one lakh and a half. Gujarat Vidyapith students added 23,000 members in one week Enthusiasm ran as high in the meeting that without any appeal being made watches, jewellery, clothes, money and all kind of articles were offered as further contributions. A little child of seven gave his Khadi coat which fetched a good price when auctioned. The meeting closed after a brief speech from Principal Gidvani, who asked the people to be prepared for the Lucknow programme and fulfill it with the same zeal and earnestness that they had put into the Bezwada Programme.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

(Continued from previous page.)

was the goal of British policy in India, accompanied by the intimation that he proposed to visit India to study the situation on the spot, and to draw up a scheme of reforms in consultation with Lord Chelmsford.

A HUGE CAMOUFLAGE.

It was a huge camouflage, and has proved to have covered as much reality as Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1857, the promises in which, as an outspoken Viceroy once cynically remarked, were only made to the ear to be broken to the heart. But it was done in a dramatic and spectacular fashion, and was effective for the time being. The announcement came from the lips of a man who had made himself the champion of reform in India, and who had not spared his words in denunciation of the existing system as an anachronism that had to be done away with at any cost. The air was fuller than ever with the cant of self-determination, the struggle for the triumph of democratic ideals, freedom for all the peoples of the world, and all the other smooth phrases which won the war for Britain and her Allies. Qualifying phrases which marred the announcement and roused the apprehensions of discerning people were easily explained away. Attainment of responsible Government by "gradually progressive stages" was certainly "some" qualification, but everyone understood that something had to be put in to satisfy the reactionary element in the Cabinet, and, after all, Montagu was the man who had the task in hand, and Montagu was red-hot for uncompromising reform. He would see when he came to India how the situation was and rise to the occasion.

Such were the assurances passed round to silence those who were inclined to be critical. And the result was comparative peace. Reform, call it self-government, responsible government, or Home Rule, or what you liked, was coming, and all the political organisations and associations set to work to draw up their representations to be laid before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. For the last time in history the Indian people allowed themselves to be deluded by British promises. The awakening was soon to come. The story of the betrayal, the return to repression immediately the war was over, the orgy of martial law, atrocity, and massacre, and the bumbug of the reforms, is one of the most sordid and repugnant in the history of British Imperialism. The telling of it must be left to future articles.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The propritor of Vijaya Nantam Natak Samaj Mr. Vithaldas Hemji gave a benefit performance of his play "Amarlaxmi" for the Swaraj Fund on Wednesday night, when Mrs. Naidu, Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Mr. Umar Sobhani were present. Cash collection of Rs. 1,203 from the audience was made on the spot. At the time of the "Charkha" scene pathetic appeals for the fund were made by Mrs. Naidu, Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohomed Ali. The proceeds of the Drama were Rs. 1,250 which were handed over to the fund.

On Thursday night a public meeting under the auspices of the Corps was held at Chikhalwady Compound when Dr. Savarkar, Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali made eloquent speeches and appealed to audience for liberal donations towards the fund. A small sum of Rs. 14 from a student of Rashtriya Shala was put to auction and the sum was taken over by Mr. Sanzgiri for Rs. 40. A sum of Rs. 601 was contributed by the Swaraj Sabha Volunteers to the Fund. The Public Workmen donated Rs. 361-1-0 residing at Chikalwadi besides that, the residents of different chawls contributed Rs. 1,000 excluding ornaments. A certain gentleman gave away an ordinary share of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld., with transfer form duly filled in. The staff of the Yokohama K to Kaisha contributed Rs. 115.

Mrs. Naidu spoke highly of the work done by the Swarajya Sabha V. C.

The meeting terminated with a National Song by the children of the Rashtriya Shala.

HORRORS OF DRINK.

THE GREAT SCOURGE OF MANKIND.

AMERICA'S BITTER EXPERIENCE.

SOME STARTLING REVELATIONS.

The following is taken from the pamphlet issued by an American firm of manufacturing chemists in which the horrors in America brought by the drink evil in the "pre-dry" days, are vividly set forth, depicting the misery and ruin that follow in the wake of the drink habit not only to those addicted to the vice but to the unfortunate many who are dependent on him. This extract, at the present time of purifying movement of Mahatma Gandhi to scotch drink evil will be read with interest. The extract is headed "some startling facts and figures of the Rum traffic."

"There existed in the United States before the present Prohibition amendment **became a law 140,000 licensed liquor saloons.** If formed into a street with saloons on each side, allowing 20 feet to each saloon, they would make a street 265 miles long. Let us imagine them brought together into such a street, and let us suppose that the moderate drinkers and heir families are marching into it at the upper end, and let us see what that street turns out in one year.

What army is that which comes marching down the street in solid column, five abreast, *ex ending* 570 *miles*? It is the army of 5,000,000 men and women who daily and constantly go to saloons for intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Marching 20 miles a day, it will take them more than 28 days to go by.

Now they are gone, and close in their rear comes another army, marching five abreast, and 60 miles in length. In it there are 130,000 *confirmed drunkards*. They are men and women who have lost control of their apetites, who are in the regular habit of getting drunk and making beasts of themselves. Marching two abreast, the army is 150 miles in length. Scan them closely. They are *gray-haired men and fair-haired boys*. There are, alas! many women in that army sunk to deeper depths than the men, because of the greater heights from which they fell. It will take them seven days to go by.

It is a sad and sickening sight, but do not turn away yet, for here comes another army—100,000 criminals. From jails and prisons and penitentiaries they come. At the head of the army comes a long line of persons whose hands are besmeared with human blood. With ropes around their necks they *are on their way to the gallows*. Others are going to prison for life. Every crime known to our laws has been committed by these persons while under the influence of drink.

But, hark. Whence come those yells, and who are those, bound with strong chains and guarded by strong men, that go raging by? They are raving maniacs, made such by drink. Their eyes are tormented with awful sights, and their ears ring with awful sounds. Slimy reptiles crawl over their bodies, and fiend from hell torment them before their time. They are gone now, and we breathe more freely.

THE PERVADING GLOOM.

But what gloom is this that pervades the air, and what is that long line of black coming slowly down the street? *It is the line of funeral processions*. One hundred thousand who have died the drunkard's death are being carried to their graves. Drunkards do not have many friends to mourn their loss, and we can put thirty of their funeral processions into a mile. We have thus a procession 3,333 miles in length. It will take a good share of the year for them to go by, for funeral processions move slowly. Yes, most of them do; but every now and then an uncoffined corpse in a rough cart is driven rapidly by, and *we hear the brutal driver sing*:

"Quick, rattle his bones, rattle his bones
Over the stones;
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns."

Look into the coffins as they go by. See the dead drunkards. Some died of delirium tremens, and the lines of terror are still plainly marked on their faces. Some froze to death by the roadside, too drunk to reach their homes. Some tumbled from the wharf and were drowned. Some wandered into the woods and died and rotted on the surface of the earth. Some blew their own brains out. Some were fearfully stabbed in drunken brawls. Some were roasted in burning buildings. Some were crushed to shapeless masses under the cars. They died in various ways, but strong drink killed them all; and on their tombstones, if they have any, may be fitly inscribed: *"He died a drunkard's death."*

Close behind them comes another long line of funeral processions, we know not how many, but they are more numerously attended by mourning friends. They contain the remains of those who have met death through the carelessness and cruelty of drunken men. Some died of broken hearts. Some were foully murdered. Some were burned to death in buildings set on fire by drunken men. Some were horribly mangled on the railroad because of *drunken engineers or flagmen*. Some were blown up on a steamboat because a drunken captain ran a race with a rival boat.

But here comes another army, the children—innocent ones upon whom have been visited the iniquities of the fathers. How many are there Two hundred thousand. Marching two abreast, they extend up the street thirty miles. Each one must bear through life the stigma of being a drunkard's child. They are reduced to poverty, want and beggary. They live in ignorance and vice.

Some of the children are moaning with hunger and some are shivering with cold, for they have not enough rags to keep them warm. *A large number of them are idiots*, made so before they were born, by brutal, drunken fathers. And worse than all the rest, many of them have inherited a love for liquor, and are growing up to take the places and do the deeds of their fathers. They will fill the ranks of the awful army of drunkards that moves in unbroken columns down to death.

It has taken nearly a year for the street to empty itself of its year's work. And close in the rear comes the vanguard of the next year's supply. And if this is what liquor does in our land in one year, what must be its results in all the world through the long centuries?

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Thus far we have listened to the story that the figures tell, but they cannot tell all. They give only the outlines of the terrible tragedy that is going on around us. They cannot picture to us *the wretched squalor of a drunkard's home*. They cannot tell us how many unkind and cruel words strong drink has caused otherwise kind and tender-hearted husbands and fathers to utter to their dear ones. They cannot tell how many heavy blows have fallen from the drunkard's hand upon those whom it is his duty to love and cherish and protect. They cannot tell how many fond expectations and bright hopes, which the fair young bride had of the future, have been blasted and turned to bitterest gall. They cannot number the long weary hours of night during which she has anxiously awaited, and yet fearfully dreaded, the heavy footfall at the door. Figures cannot tell us how many *scalding tears the wives have shed*, nor how many prayers of bitter anguish and cries of agony God has heard them utter. They cannot tell how many mothers have worn out soul and body in providing the necessities of life for children whom a drunken father has left destitute. They cannot tell us how many mothers' hearts have broken with grief as they saw a darling son becoming a drunkard. They cannot tell us how many *white hairs have gone down in sorrow* to the grave, mourning over drunken children. They cannot tell us how many hard-fought battles the drunkard, in his sober moments, has fought with the terrible appetite; how many times he has walked his room in despair, tempted to commit suicide because he could not conquer the demon. And finally, we cannot search the records of the other world, and tell how many souls have been shut out from that holy place where no drunkard enters, and banished to the regions of eternal despair by the demon of drink.

What man, what woman, what child would not vote to have that whole street, with its awful traffic in the infernal stuff, sunk to the lowest depths of perdition and covered ten thousand fathoms deep under the curses of the universe?

PANCH MAHALS NOTES.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN FULL SWING

From our Correspondent.

GODRA, June 20

Panch Mahals is dividend into several circles for the facility of National workers. Paid volunteers are placed in every circle to train the villagers in non-violent Non-Cooperation. For the present, the volunteers have taken up work of canvassing members to the Congress and collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Last week Mr. Waman Mukadum addressed the Bhils and Nayakdas at Garbada and Jessawada in Dohad Taluka on non-violence Non-Cooperation.

A TALATI SUSPENDED.

Last month after Mr. Mukadam spoke on Non-Cooperation in a meeting at Vejalpore a Talati spoke on the advantages of spinning wheels. The poor *Talati* is suspended for this crime! Last year at Halol in a meeting of the Home-rulers a *Talati* spoke in the presence of a Mahalkari, passing some unpleasant remarks on the address of Mr. Mukadam. He was also replied to by Mr. Waman Mukadam then and there. The *Mahalkari* was present. This *Talati* was not taken to task either for attending the meeting or for addressing it.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The whole District has taken up the temperance movement earnestly. The work of picketing is going on peacefully on both the liquor shops at Godhra. The contractors and their agents are trying their utmost to pick up a quarrel with the volunteers on duty but it is to the credit of volunteers that the efforts of *Kalals* and their *Dalals* are fruitless. Congress workers are abused at all times but they don't mind it.

The less said about the illicit sale of liquor the better. Shop No. 1 had sold about 2,500 gallons and Shop No. 2 abou. 2,110 gallons of liquor during April and May 1920, whereas they sold only 1,497 and 1,116 gallons respection down the corresponding period this year. The sale of liquor in the Godhra Taluka same down from about 7,760 gallons in 1920 to 3530 gallons for the same two months this year.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COY

NOT TO BE WOUND UP COMPULSORILY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 30.

At the High Court this afternoon, the Chief Justice and Justice Richardson delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Oriental Navigation Coy. against the order of Justice Greaves directing compulsory liquidation of the Coy. This Company was incorporated on 5th September 1919 to acquire steamships and other vessels. On application made by a Marwari shareholder alleging that agreement in the memorandum of the association has never been carried out and bad management, Justice Greaves directed that the company be compulsorily wound up. Their Lordships allowed the appeal and set aside the compulsory winding up order.

"BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME."

A BLOW TO LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have never claimed to be a politician and I may, therefore, not be able to do ample or any justice to the constitutional aspect of this scheme, but I am putting it quite bluntly as to whether it does or does not give a death-blow to Local Self-Government?

To ascertain this we shall have to go a little into the early history of the development.

The question is:—

(1) When did the Bombay Government or those who may be claiming to be the parents of this scheme moot it out?

(2) Is this the scheme prepared and worked out of the ashes of the scheme of Lord Sydenham?

(3) Is it the old scheme of Mr. Premchand Roychand?

(4) Is it the scheme emerging from the ashes of the aforesaid two schemes? or

(5) Is it a scheme which consolidates all the previous schemes or an improvement upon all the previous schemes importing therein all the latest experience of the last war?

(6) On what date or in what month and year did the Government of Bombay commit themselves definitely to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme?

(7) When did the said Government decide to amalgamate it with?

(a) The suburban development scheme?

(b) With the industrial development scheme?

(c) With the housing development scheme?

(d) With the "Luxury" development scheme?

(8) Have the Government taken any and, if so, what steps prior to their commitments to the "Back Bay Khada" to ascertain the views of the residents of Bombay:—

(a) by publishing the scheme as a whole.

(b) refering it for consideration to the Bombay Municipality, the party representative body of the people.

(c) by ascertaining the views of the mercantile community by refering to any of the commercial bodies like the:—

(1) Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (2) The Indian Merchants' Chamber, (3) The Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, (4) The Grain, Seed and Oil Merchants' Association, (5) The Mill-Owners' Association, (6) The Marwadi Chamber or any association or body in Bombay or the presidency, and, if so, would they be pleased to place their views before the public either through (a) Press communique or (b) placing the papers on the Council table for the information of the Hon'ble Members of the Council.

(9) Did the Government consult the Legislative Asembly or place before the said body any and if so what data with regard to the Back Bay Khada or the other parts of the scheme and if so when?

(10) Have any and if so which of the said bodies approved of the said scheme? and, if so, would government be pleased to publish their views?

I recollect Sir Pherozeshah having spoken to me and several others, whose names I do not propose to give out at present, of the Sydenham Scheme having been shown to him and he having given an emphatic opinion that it was not for the benefit of the City and he thought that the citizens would not only condemn it, but blow it up to atoms. Autocrat as Sir George Clarke (Lord Sydenham) was taken to be, he never flouted public opinion in the way we are accustomed to see it now-a-days, and he, therefore, very rightly caused the scheme, to be abandoned.

(11) Have any and if so which experts been consulted over it and whether they have shown the scheme. to be of a very doubtful character?

(12) Will any of the members of the Council ascertain from Government the following particulars:—

(1) Whether Government have at any time placed before the public or Council information as to what would be the cost of the Back Bay Reclamation?

(2) Whether any financial particulars on the said head have been given in the report?

(3) If not, do Government consider that the same has been done with the object of preventing speculation? and, if so, in what?

(4) Whether Government consider that giving of such financial particulars would lead to land-speculation, either for land to be reclaimed or to be developed?

(13) Is not the establishment of a Development Board an encroachment upon the rights of the people?

(14) What are the rights and privileges of the so-called members of the Advisory Committee?

(15) Have they the right to meet and discuss the questions without being called by the Development Director?

(16) Have they a right to suggest an item for discussion?

(17) Have the financial figures with regard to the various schemes been placed before such Advisory Committee?

(18) Under which section of the Government of India Act or under which rules framed in connection therewith, has the so-called Development Department been made a reserved subject?

(19) Are there any sections under the said Act or any rules which prevent the development of the City from being made a transferred subject?

(20) Whether H. E. the Governor or the Governor in Council have under the existing conditions a discretion to treat this as a transferred subject?

(21) Whether this does at all come as a reserved subject under any stretch of imagination.

(22) Whether any duties and responsibilities are cast upon the members of the Advisory Committee and whether the said office is honourary or accompanied with an honorarium?

(23) If the establisnment of a development Department be purely a transferred subject, have H. E. the Governor or the Governor in Council a right to make it a reserved subject?

(24) Does not the establishment of such departments set back the hands of the clock of Local Self-Government and do it not throw them back by several decades towards attaining the goal referred to in the mandate given by his August Majesty the King-Emperor to H. E. the Viceroy on his appointment?

(25) Is not the creation of such a development a clear encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the Bombay Corporation and of citizenship?

(26) Does it not place the corporation in a worse position than it was placed at the time of the birth of the City Improvement Trust?

(27) What is estimated to be the period for which this development as such would last?

(28) How many years after its complete development would it take to have the developed properties administered?

(29) Who would have ultimately to reap the fruits of its commissions and omissions?

(30) Would the Arabian Sea, when reclaimed, require any roads or would the would-be occupants thereof be using aeroplanes?

(31) Would it require any watering arrangements or would it be directly supplied from the sea?

(32) Would it require any drains or have ready-made ones been ordered from England and cemented for the Department with Potland Cement?

(33) Would the same area required any light or would it be supplied from the stars?

(34) If the articles referred to in the above querries be necessary requisies, who is going to provide and maintain the same?

(35) If the reply be, the Corporation, then why interfere with its legitimate duties and functions? Why invite its representatives who might come to advise on their merits or through their abilities of canvassing and "muscafication"?

(36) If Government desire to acquire properties for development through the instrumentality of the Land Acquisition Act with special instructions to the acquisition officers, where could they smell speculation?

(37) Have Government ascertained from the gentlemen parading in the private and public entries of the Governor's Levy as to what has been the effect of notifying the suburban areas?

(38) Are they aware that such notifications have almost put a stop to build'ng operations and are coming in the way of development and housing problem which the people are solving?

(39) Does not the Development Department in its scheme provide for one-room tenement?

(40) Are Government aware, as appears from the Municipal Administration reports, that nearly 80 per cent., of the occupants dwell in one-room tenements and that nearly 70 per cent. are born in such hove's in Bombay and of the total reported mortality over 79 per cent. is in such one-room hovels and that the percentage of Infant Mortality to births in this class of tenements is about 49 per cent.

(41) The Improvement Trust came into being to stamp out plague. Before the last census was taken it was stated that the very large mortality in the city of Bombay of nearly 300 per day during the last few months, was due to the population having been nearly doubled. No, has the population doubled? If not, what is the large mortality due to? Are census figures for Bombay corrector is Bombay passing through a black plague?

(42) Do the Municipal Health Officer's report and the Bombay Government Gazette register the highest number of deaths from diseases of respiratory organs?

(43) Is such death rate as aforesaid much higher than of any city within the Empire of His Imperial Majesty?

(44) Have the Bombay Government inquired as to the number of deaths from Malaria and other diseases of which the people of Bombay died and from which the people of Bombay suffered when the Bailard Ersato reclamation was going on as the direct result and the fruits of reclamation?

(45) Have the Government inquired from their experts as to what would be the effect of the reclamation on the Westerly side on the health of the citizens of Bombay? Have Bantleys and Shroffs, the crusaders against the Bombay wells, been consulted hereon? If Government have reassumed all the functions of the Municipality as a punishment for recklessly getting the wells closed, I shall heartily thank and congratulate them? The Municipality deserves to be suspended. I am told Government have been satisfied that the people of Bombay are dying for want of water and the Governor has directed economy of water in his household. If so, why not suspend the Municipality, and get all the wells of Bombay opened? All the lakes of Bombay put together do not contain even half the average quantity of water. The rains disappear, rather than allow the people to die of thirst a week hence in case the same conditions prevail, why not ask the Development Director to take charge of all the wells and have them opened and make them available for the people?

(46) How much land do Government require for Military purposes?

(47) Is it true that the area to be reclaimed would be about 1000 or 1050 acres.

(48) Is it true that therefrom 400 acres are about to be reserved for Military purposes about equal the acreage reserved for Europeans?

(49) Have any and if so which of the development contracts been given to the members of the Bombay and Imperial Legislative Assembly from this city and Province to secure their co-operation?

(50) Is any and if so what compensation going to be paid to Messrs. Graham and Co. for the abandonment of the "Khapoly Concession" *out of the Development Funds*? Does such amount come to several lakhs.

(51) Provided there be good rains in the Presidency (for which the present chances appear to be remote) do not Government contemplate issuing a further big Loan for burrying the Back Bay Khada this year in the month of September?

These are a few of my questions on what I call the constitutional aspect of the Development Issue.

We see that congestion in the trains for want of accommodation compels passengers to travel on foot-boards to enable workmen and servants to attend to their duties and school-going children to their studies. Will either the Government or the Railway Authorities enlighten the public as to how many victims are such accidents taking annually. Sir Lawless Hepper could not have forgotten my having handed and presented to him some of such photos of the trains under his agency in motion with passengers on foot-boards, accompanied with a letter from my guru Sir Dinshaw Wacha and of his having been courteous enough to assure me that he would have such an unconstitutional thing as compelling passengers to travel on foot-boards remedied. Would he not, as the Director of the most gigantic scheme of the world, remind his employers that all what they ask him to do is not quite straight talk? I am told that he has been quite a nice constitutional fellow on the Port Trust and Improvement Trust chairs. He may have forgotten to carry out the promise he made to me or his subordinates may not have carried out his instructions properly and hence the editor of the "Chronicle" is responsible for the publication of one of these photoes. But, on the assurance of his old colleagues that he is a nice constitutionalist and has personally more sympathy for a suburban scheme, I shall not ask a question even though it was suggested to me by one of my best chums as to why he has been installed on the Development Gadi in preference to an Indian or a Kala Admi?

Will Mr. Mody, the Great Leo's biographer, pronounce his well considered opinion from his comfortable Standing Committee cushion and will be speak out as to what would Leo have thought of all this constitutionalism and his civic rights?—Yours, etc.

W. T. HALAI.

107, Bazar Gate Street,
28th June.

*The previous letters appeared in the issues of this paper of the 11th, 21st and 28th June.

"SORROWS OF SUBURBAN SETTLERS".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been much pleased to read in your issue of the 25th instant an article from your Salsette correspondent, a sensible article, under the above heading on the subject of the ferry service in the island of Dharavi.

This service was started in year 1885 through the exertions of the late Mr. Jerome DeSouza who was the first Ferry Contractor. Since then by gradual improvements, owing to careful management under the supervision of the Collector of Thana, the service proved a very useful public institution, especially for the residents of Culvem and Gorai, and much credit for this was certainly due to the late Mr. Thomas Ferreira who conducted the service for over 20 years. But since the division of the Thana District and the coming into existence of the Bombay Suburban Division, the service deteriorated to a disgusting and dangerous extent. It will be remembered that owing to such a state of things on 12th December 1920, the ferry boat capsized and two lives were lost. Seeing the drowning Goanese girl, one Caetano Pereira a clerk of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., gallantly attempted to save her life when she embraced him with such a grip that both were drowned only to come up again as corpses. Then on 1st May 1921, the ferry service was stopped, but was again resumed, I understand, owing to the stern attitude in the matter, of the Collector, Bombay Suburban Division. But on the 10th June 1921, for some mysterious reason, the service became extinct.

As far as my recollections go, since the establishment of the service, no accident had ever occurred, neither had the service been stopped at any time and the present state of affairs may be regarded as the outcome of lack of control over the Contractor.

It is to be hoped that Mr. D. J. Ferreira one of the worthy leaders of the Bombay East Indian Community and a Member of the Legislative Council, will move the Government in the Legislative Council to revive the service on a propr basis for which no doubt he will deserve the gratitude of a large section of the Salsette public.—Yours, etc.

A SALSETTIAN.

Gorai, June 29.

KHILAFAT WORK AT RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 2.

Large excited crowds of Khilafat volunteers assembled to welcome the arrival of two Moulvies from Calcutta to extend the Khilafat Campaign work. The police, it has been stated, were obliged to make several arrests.

Previous cases against volunteers resulted in fines varying from ten to fifty rupees. All the accused preferred the jail to paying the fines.

RICE SCARCITY IN CEYLON.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 1.

Ceylon has in hand or in prospect only three months' supply of rice on strictly rational basis or two months normal supply. The Colombo Municipal Council and the authorities of the adjoining provincial districts have decided on immediate rationing on the card system. The rumour that no rice at all will be issued to the Europeans in Colombo unless specially asked for has scared consumers into seeking to hoard.

In consequence of the resignation of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., C.B.E., a representative of the (G) Mahim Ward, Tuesday, the 19th July has been fixed for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

POLICE FIRE ON DHARWAR CROWD.

TWO DEAD: MANY WOUNDED.

SEQUEL TO CONVICTION OF PICKETS.

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, July 2.

The following Communique is issued by the Bombay Government to-day (Saturday evening).

A serious riot occurred at Dharwar on Friday evening following on a sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on two Khilafat volunteers for robbery. Large crowds escorted the prisoners to jail and afterwards stoned the liquor contractors' houses and a *Hartal* was observed. A meeting held the same evening culminated in an attack on liquorshops, which were damaged and stocks stolen. Three attempts were made to set fire to the shops. The fire was extinguished by the police. The mob attacked the police who were compelled to fire. The District Magistrate with the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived shortly after the firing. The mob then dispersed. Two rioters are reported to have been killed and several are believed to have been wounded. One Sub-Inspector of police an nine police sepoys are wounded by stone. The situation is under control and all is reported quiet this Saturday morning.

A BRAHMACHARI NON-COOPERATOR.

NEITHER APPEALS NOR DEFENDS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 1.

Bramhachari Balakrishnanand who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Jullundur a few days ago for breach of an order under the Seditious Meetings Act, has refused to appeal against the conviction in pursuance of Non-Cooperation. He did not even defend himself at the trial.

CASE AGAINST PUNDIT CHATURVEDI.

ACCUSED DECLINES TO DEFEND.

(Associated Press.)

BILASUR, July 2.

The sedition case against Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvadhi came for hearing to-day before Mr. Gardhi. The Magistrate framed charge against the accused under section 124A. I.P.C. As the accused did not offer any defence the case has been fixed for judgment for the 5th July.

U. P. ARRESTS.

PANDIT CHATURVEDI AND CHITTUPANDIA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A Hathras message says that Pandia Purshotam Lal Chaturvedi was arrested yesterday under section 123A and 153A and taken in car to Muttra and committed to custody. Pandit Chittupandia was also arrested at Rasra Ballia District for disobedience of orders under section 144 Cr. P. C.

SWORD VS. KIRPAN.

ACCUSED GETS 6 MONTHS' RIGOROUS

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 1.

The case Emperor vs. Hadura Singh again came up for hearing in the Court of Mahomed Sharif, Magistrate, under the Arms Act. The charge against the accused was that he was in possession of a sword without license. The accused pleaded that the weapon was *kirpan*. Sardars Mehtab Singh, M.L.C., Harban Singh of Atari, Trilochan Singh of Amritsar, Takhat Singh of Ferozepore, Shibdev Singh of Sialkot, Principal Jodh Singh of Gujranwalla, who appeared as witnesses for the defence, stated that the weapon which the accused was in possession of was *kirpan*. The Court however held it to be a sword and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

BERAR'S ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 29.

The Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee wires under date June 29:—

At the meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee held on the 26th June, the following members were elected to the All-India Congress Committee:—

Messrs. Abdul Roulph Aney and Jetka from Yeotmal; B. G. Kaparde from Amraoti, Dr. Parasnis, Vyas and S. V. Kelkar from West Berar.

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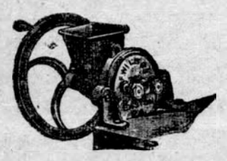
WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?



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N.-C.-O. IN FIJI.

INDIAN LABOURERS' UNITY.

A SUCCESSFUL MISSIONARY

A Melbourne correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian" as follows:—

The appearance of the Gandhi Non-cooperation movement in Fiji has again called attention to the situation brought about in those islands by the abolition of the indenture system. The sugarfields of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu have for years been worked by Indians brought to the islands under five-year indentures. In 1916, however, after the investigations of the Rev. C. F. Andrews, the Indian Government condemned the system and refused to permit any new indentures. On January 3, 1920, the Fijian Government brought the system to an abrupt end, although all the indentures had not been worked out. The reason for the Government action was that the planters were finding it impossible to engage any free labourers to come from India as long as any remained under the bonds of indenture in Fiji. It was, of course, impossible for indentured men to strike. Severe penalties were enforced against them if they refused to work, but the moment the system was terminated the labourers struck for higher wages.

It was to cope with the troubles which at once arose that the Fijian Government requested New Zealand to send troops to the islands. This the New Zealand Government did, but, not wanting this action to be known, it enforced a most rigorous censorship, and it was some time before the people of the Dominion learned that their forces were being used to quell disturbances in a British Crown Colony with which New Zealand had nothing whatever to do. The strike was settled by the planters agreeing to pay a higher scale of wages. Under the indenture system the average wage of a worker was 1s. 1d. per day. The Indians, now free labourers, asked for 5s. a day. The planters declared that they could not pay this unless the Colonial Sugar Refining Company paid them as much for their cane as the Australian growers were being given. Despite the abolition of the indentures planters have found it exceedingly difficult to recruit labourers in India.

A good indication of the reason can be obtained from the fact that of the 8,261 indentured labourers who left Fiji when their indentures ran out during the three years before the Indian Government refused to allow the system to continue, only 32 could be induced to return as free labourers, despite the fact that when these coolies got back to India after having served their five years they found themselves regarded as outcasts and were homeless. They know what the conditions were, and preferred ostracisation in India to labour in Fiji.

EVILS OF THE INDENTURE SYSTEM

The indenture system has been everywhere condemned—first, because it is, after all, merely a veiled form of slavery, and second, because of the immorality it gave rise to. At first the men went to Fiji alone, but later women too were indentured. Before long the Government insisted that there should not be more than 100 men to 40 women. Even this proportion led to vice, suicides, and crimes of violence. All idea of the sanctity of marriage was lost and the planters' agents found it almost impossible to recruit any but abandoned women in India. They resorted to all sorts of ruses to decoy young girls to Fiji, whilst an abominable traffic in girls little more than children developed in the islands themselves.

Since Gandhi started his movement in India a sadhu or holy man has appeared in Fiji to organise Non-cooperation there. He forbade Indians to go to Government or mission schools, with the result that these are now practically empty. He managed to erect other schools into which he called the children. Here anti-European ideas are inculcated and half-truths about Indian happenings are taught. His latest action was to call the workers out on strike for higher wages. They are demanding 12s. a day of six hours' work and a five-day week. Twelve shillings a day is equal in purchasing power in Fiji to about £3 in Sydney. They are also demanding three and four roomed wooden houses, no hospitals, but free attention from English doctors and nurses in their own homes. They want free grants of land for cultivation and the right to run four cows, two bulls, and one horse on the estates where they are working. They have refused to meet the employers, and many of them admit that the movement is not to secure higher wages and fewer hours but is aimed against Europeans. Indians working for Indians at lower wages than those given by Europeans have not struck.

The sadhu failed in his efforts to enlist the Fijians in his movement, as they objected to his anti-Christian utterances, and the disloyal trend of his teaching. In fact, they have come forward in many cases to replace the strikers. The sadhu has now been deported by the Fijian authorities, but the Non-cooperation movement does not seem to have been checked. The sadhu, apparently, succeeded in his efforts to induce the Indians to put down their names for repatriation. The general opinion in Fiji is that the movement will end in all the Indians leaving the islands. If they do so the sugar industry would be paralysed.

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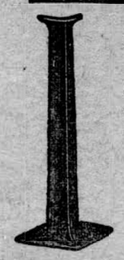

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

AUROBINDO GHOSE ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A system of National Education, by Aurobindo Ghose Tagore and Co. Madras. Price Re. 1.

This booklet is not concerned with the way in which Indians should be trained to look at human art, literature philosophy or anything else from the Indian point of view, but with the methods by which they should be educated. It is essentially psychological. Mr. Ghose starts with the most reasonable statement that no knowledge can be taught to a mind unless it is fitted to receive it: The teacher's function is merely to help the mind to unfold according to its own peculiar temperament. The author points out, also, that there are some minds which naturally revolt from their surroundings and seem to belong to another age and clime. They must, therefore, be treated to accelerate their peculiar growth. We wish our Idiotic teachers and mechanical parents in India to note this fact for their future conduct.

The mind consists of four layers according to Indian psychology,—the first of which is *chitta*, the second *manas*, and the third *Buddhi*. *Chitta* contains the active and passive memory. *Manas* is the sixth sense of the Indian psychology. The creative and critical faculties are to be found in the *Buddhi*. The qualities of the fourth layer of the mind are unknown, except by their outward manifestations as genius.

Mr. Ghose insists upon the necessity of moral education, for, intellectual education alone cannot but have disastrous consequences both for the individual as well as the nation. But then how is this moral education to be imparted? Surely, not by means of religious and moral text-books as in the West. It is the heart and not the mind of the individual which has to be cultivated. Therefore, there is nothing like a good teacher to teach morals by means example. The English boarding school master is a fairly good moral guide and example to his pupils. The old Hindu *guru* possessed both knowledge and sanctity for influencing his boys morally. But then his days are gone forever. The new teacher who is to comes should tell or read stories to his pupils with a moral in them. No moral lessons should be taught by him, because they have no *human interest* for young minds and therefore they cannot hope to influence their actions. He should suggest moral ideals, but never try to impose them upon his pupils. Hhe should encourage spiritual self-training and exercise among them. But at the same time, he should do all he can to teach them explicitly to live for God, humanity, country and for self.

Mr. Ghose is dead against the modern European method of teaching by snippets, that is teaching a subject in seven years which can really be learnt in a year. Why not teach one subject thoroughly before taking up another? The advocates of the snippet-system say, that as students cannot concentrate their attention for a number of hours together on the same subject, they must be taught a little of several subjects every day surely!

The chapter on the "Training of the mind" is most interesting. The author insists on the education of all the six senses—the first five of which look *outward*, that is get their knowledge by contact with the outside world whilst the sixth one, *manas*, looks inward. This sixth sense, when properly developed, makes telepathy, clairvoyance, clairaudience, thought-reading, etc., easy. In the educatiosal system of the future it must not be neglected, as it has been in the past. For keeping all our senses healthy and active, we must go in for proper breathing exercises. Our attention and powers of observation must be fully trained. We must learn the power of attending to many things at the same time. Drawing should be taught to enable the pupil to reproduce with his hand what he sees with his eye. Memory and judgment need to be properly trained. Memory, however, is not to be handled mechanically by making the boys repeat the "same word or lesson again and again. The curiosity of the pupil should be aroused in subject. He will then observe certain facts in nature and remember them without effort, without being told to do so.

As these essays were originally written by Mr. Ghose over ten years ago, it is interesting to quote the following sentences from it, in view of Einstein's recent discovery:—"No fact is supposed to be more perfectly established than the universality of the Law of Gravitation as an imperative rule, yet a single new fact inconsistent with it would upset this supposed universality And such facts exist."

Are they not almost if not quite prophetic?

The question is whether the method of teaching outlined in this volume will suit large bodies of students who are to be found in modern types of schools? We would like to know from the author of this book, who is the greatest living thinker in India to-day, whether the size of our schools should be reduced, and also what types of school buildings (if any) he recommends for our use.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Working out the Fisher Act by Bacil A Yeaxlee. Oxford University Press.

The Fisher Act of 1918, though it has had a bad set back, is by no means dead. It is in a state of suspended animation like the Sleeping Beauty, and may be brought to, any day, by the magic t-act of the prince who shall set it free. It was a fine measure, and was won with too must effort to be lost sight of through indifference or negligence on the part of the public. There is no doubt that, as soon as Ireland and the Mesopotamian drain are fixed up, there will be an irresistible demand on the part of Labour and of educationalists generally for its resurrection. The country fully appreciates the fact that a quickening and enrichment of national education is needed, only with rates and taxes as they are, it does not feel disposed to pay the piper. But so many keen people have determined that we shall be a better educated nation, that their demand cannot be forced back indefinitely. Mr. Yeaxlee's explanation is therefore relevant and timely.

The feature of the Act which has caused most comment is that dealing with compulsory day continuation schools. After years of experimenting with what can be done with a fringe of the adolescent population, at night, on a voluntary basis, the country has come to the conclusion that the years 14 to 18 are too critical to be left to the voluntary collaboration of adolescents at the fag end of the day, when their brains are used up. Every child is to be made to attend school in the day time for at least eight hours a week. But seeing that these boys and girls will be rejoicing in their new found freedom as wage-earners, they are to be treated with much more freedom and elasticity of method. They are to be taught in smaller groups, and their school work is to be related to the workshops and offices in which they are spending five sixths of their time. But the curriculum is to be most emphatically non-vocational, at least to the age of sixteen. The education is to be cultural, deepening personality, giving a wider opportunity for thought and developing the boys and girls through their physical, social recreative activities.

Great stress is laid on the need for physical culture. All children, even those in private schools, are to have the benefit of state medical in inspection, and if necessary to state treatment. The Act is determined to eliminate the C 3 class. Spectacles and dental clinics and playing fields are to be available for all. Agencies which strive to liberalise the life of the young, such as the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., girl guides and boy scouts are to be invited to cooperate and to receive financial help. Their trained workers will it is hoped offer themselves as teachers in the new schools.

The question of the supply of teachers is the heart of the problem. Education authorities no longer think that the success of a school depends on its building, equipment. Staffing is now the crux of the educational problem, and the extent to which that is understood is measured by the enhancement of teacher's salaries now going on. The teacher of the new continuation schools will deal with boys and girls whose outlook has been widened by their entrance into factories and offices. The teacher must not show himself ignorant of the social and political problems discussed by foremen and trade. Unionist leaders. He must not only understand, but should also be carrying of responsibilities of full citizenship. It is no use preaching citizenship, if he does not practice it. His mere school work will be extremely onerous, since he may easily have as many as two hundred pupils a week, and the Act implies all through that the teacher will have individual knowledge of and personal relationship with each pupil. This personal touch on which the whole new system depends puts a great strain of the teacher. His actual school hours will by no means cover his work. He must be a missionary keen, strong, cultured and willing to work without limit. It will be hard to recruit such teachers in large numbers. But the new Act is full of idealism and inspiration and offer fuller life to the whole nation.

BULLETINS OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

We have received copies of the Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 10 from the Editor of Government Publication Department of Industries, Simla. Bulletin No.. 1, records the proceedings of the First Conference of Directors of Industries held in Simla in April 1920. Bulletin No. 4 edited by Mr. Clow gives "a brief account of the formation of the International Labour organisation of the League of Nations and its activities upto and including the first meeting of the International Labour Conference at Washington." Bulletin No. 5 recorts the proceedings of the second Conference of Directors of Industries held at Cawnpore in November 1920 in order to consider the revision and reorganisation of the official machinery of the Department. Bulletin No. 8 gives a brief outline of the history of the Factories Act in the hope that it would be useful to those who are interested in the impending revision of the Factories Act. Bulletin No. 10, also edited by Mr. Clow is a sequel to Bulletin No. 4 and "it indicates the action taken in India on the proposals made at Washington up to the opening of the first session of the reformed Legislature at Delhi in February 1921." These bulletins containing as they do valuable information on Labour questions deserve to be studied by all those interested in the industrial development of the country afford ample scope and material to the general public to express their opinions on the policy of the Government in this respect.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE CRICKET IN INDIA (RS. 1-8-0)

(By P. N. POLISHWALLA.)

The importance of such games as cricket and football in the upbringing of the youth of any country simply cannot be over emphasised. Games may be divided into two classes, first, the Selfish Games demanding individual effort as Golf, Tennis, Billiards and secondly the Unselfish Games which should be encouraged in all schools as Cricket, Football and Hockey. In these latter games selfishness is very easily detected and meets with the opprobium it deserves. A cricketer may show selfishness by monopolising the bowling and a footballer by hanging on to the ball instead of passing out the indignant protests of his fellows ring in his ears the while.

Cricket is an institution in India. As Mr. Polishwalla points out "the Parsee boy takes to cricket as a duck takes to water. The Hindu is slow in learning it, but once attracted by the game he goes on improving. The Mahomedan boy prefers his marble to bat and ball."

The necessity for some record of Indian cricket, in view of the tremendous interest displayed in the game, has been becoming increasingly great and Mr. Polishwalla deserves great credit for his well timed effort.

We are sure his admirable little boy will find a ready sale.

LENIN.

Nicolai Lenin: His life and work. By G V. Krishna Rao, (Nazayuga Grundhamala Gandhipat Lenin, Guntur): the successful leader of the Russian Revolution, has been much maligned by the apologists of European Imperialism and Capitalism. His work in Russia in restoring order out of chaos has been deliberately, and as it were of set purpose, misrepresented, and the Imperialistic Governments of Europe and their servile underlings in the press and on the platforms have spared no pains to throw mud on the Bolsheviks and their leader, and hold them up to the scorn and the ridicule of the world. But in this, the malignant forces have failed—and deservedly too. Though there is lacking adequate information about the doings of Lenin and his associates, and though in the pursuit of his aim Lenin has been guilty of great cruelty, there is no doubt now that Lenin is one of the greatest man of the age Invincible in his faith in the supremacy of the Workers, he has striven might and main to establish a stable Government on the ruins of an imperialist regime. Neither the arduous conditions under which he had to struggle nor all the opposition of the European imperialists have turned him from his purpose of making Russia a United All Russian Cooperative Society of Workers". In this sense, Lenin has already succeeded, though not without spreading unnecessary ruin. He has put life and vigour into the dry bones of Russia and made the Russians a nation of men to whom liberty, equality and fraternity have become far more dear than all the claptraps of a soul-destroying imperialism His producers have sought to throw dirt on him by perverting of Russia the essential truth, that lies behind the misery and to this end, they have not spared even his private life. But truth must triumph. In spite of the calumnies heaped upon him by his enemies, we have the unimpeachable testimony of disinterested men, which clearly proves that Lenin is a far greater man to-day than the so-called supermen of Europe. He has subordinated his individuality to the great cause. In fact, the secret of his greatness lies in the discount he has made of the value of his own personality. He is a man without personal ambition". A consummate leader of men, a practical organiser and ardent propagandist, though a cruel opponent Lenin has succeeded in compelling the world at last to recognize Soviet Russia not only as the *de facto* but also the *de jure* Government. of this great man's life and work, Mr. G V. Krishna Rao treats in the neat little book that is before us. The subject, vast as it is, has been succinctly and concisely handled, offering to the readers in a short compass his brilliant achievement in saving Russia from the gluttony of European Imperialism. To those who are too busy to acquaint themselves with the vast details of Lenin's life and work, we commend Mr. Rao's little treatise.

JOURNAL OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

*Journal of Indian Industries and Labour. Volume I Part 2,152 pages, Calcutta, Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Price Re. 1-8-0 per part or Re. 4-8-0 per volume of four parts.

The second part of volume I of the Journal of Indian Industries and Labour* contains much that is of interest. Sir Thomas Holland contributes an article on the principles which govern the grant of mineral concessions in India. He discusses the grounds on which the mineral policy of a Government has to be determined. The article concludes with a very useful summary of the rules for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases which are at present in force in British India. Mr. J. W. Meares, in an article entitled "The Hydro-Electric Survey of India," explains the potentialities of India in the matter of sources of water power. He discusses the various methods by which water can be harnessed in order to produce power for the development of industries and the provision of public conveniences without interfering with its function of irrigation. An account is given of the origin of the hydro-electric survey of India, of its results up to date and of the limits within which its work is confined. Mr. Meares' remarks on the proper utilization of electricity will be of use to those who have to weigh the comparative advantages of this and other sources of power. Mr. Clow contributes an article on the subject of "Factory Children and Education" giving the history of legislation relating to the various restrictions on the employment of children in factories.

Other items are a summary of information regarding industrial disputes in India during the first quarter of the year, miscellaneous notes on various subjects, including the bleaching of shellac, the investigation of cotton stalks as a paper-making material and a statement showing the kind quantity and cost of stores purchased in India by Government during the three official years ending 1919-20.

A notice announces that 8 bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour have now been published and that 7 nore are in press.

THE WRECK.

"The Wreck" by Rabindranath Tagore, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Ltd. 8s. 6d.

This is the second novel written by the famous poet, the first being "The Home and the World."

The plot is very ingenious, revolving round a case of mistaken identity resulting from the sudden shipwreck on the Ganges of two bridal parties. One of the bridegrooms, thrown up by the waters, recovers consciousness on a lonely island and, seeing a girl in the red robe of a bride, naturally thinks she is his wife whose features he had not yet seen. When he discovers his mistake he has not the heart to tell her but keeps her at a distance causing her to wonder at his coldness. He sends her to school to gain a respite from the difficulty and lets things drift. He keeps the whole affair a secret from his Calcutta friends even going to the length of becoming engaged to a very charming girl, the sister of his friend.

How it all comes right in the end after many adventures and misadventures must be left to the reader to find out.

The characters in the story belong to middle-class Hindu families, and the author introduces them to us as ostensibly but superficially anglicised. But we think there is something incongrenous in the heroine using modern slang to her husband, saying "You are the limit," and yet bowing down in humble husband-worship the next moment. The book would have been, perhaps, more realistic, certainly more dignified, if all slang had been eschewed by the translator.

There are many delightful glimpses of Hindu home-life, and also many wise and beautiful sayings. The characters are all interesting and well-presented, and the style simple and terse. Sometimes we are reminded of the writing of Dostoievsky and Maxim Gorki, but we acquit Tagore of any charge of imitation. The behaviour of the two peoples. Hindu and Slav—and their outlook on life has much similarity. This is not a matter for surprise when we remember that the nominal inclusion of Russia in Europe only dates from the time of Peter the Great, and that it did not change the nature of the people, who are Asiatics.

The hero appears to be practically without motives for his actions and without foresight. He is the sport of accidents, he shirks decisions and prefers to drift. He is observant of the ancient customs of his race but these are fetters to his conduct, not a guiding purpose.

We consider "The Wreck" as a novel, a great advance upon "The Home and the World."

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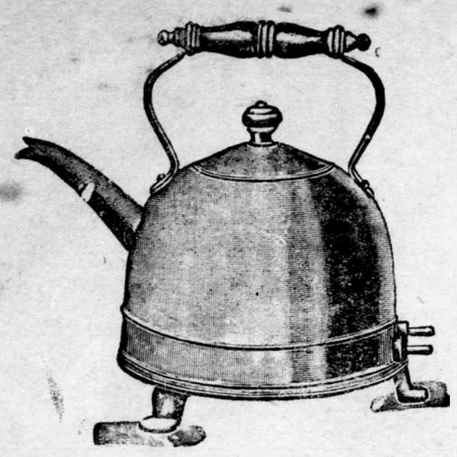

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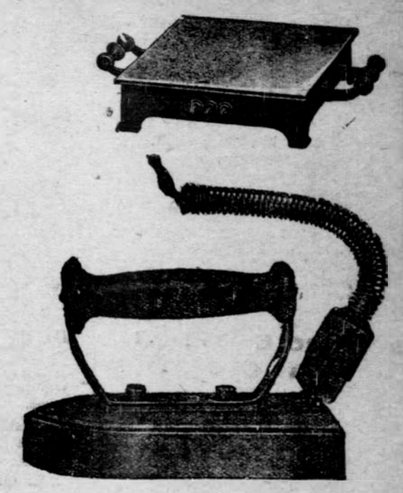

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